REGD. NO. B. 1065 REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 173 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 22, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

POLICE OPEN FIRE THRICE ON SUNDAY

Grave Situation In Lahore

CROWD HELD BACK BY BARBED WIRE

Leaders Succeed In Inducing Crowd At Kotwali To Disperse, In Evening

CONFERENCE OF M.L.Cs. AND GOVERNOR FAILS TO REACH SETTLEMENT

The situation at Lahore, grave as it was on Saturday, worsened on Sunday. Earlier in the day crowds numbering over 50,000 gathered in groups in several parts of the city.

FIRING AT FAIZ BAZAR

The crowd refused to budge and wanted to go to Shahidgunj. Firing was resorted to more than once. At about 12-15 p.m. two rounds were fired, the first time at Faiz Bazar. It was again resorted to at 3 p.m. at the same place, in which two were killed. Later in the evening, after 6-30 p.m., firing was resorted to again.

MOB DISPERSES IN EVENING

Leaders read out a message from Maulana Zafarali Khan, the interned leader, and advised the mobs at the Kotwali to disperse, which they did.

UNSUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE

Sunday's Conference of Council members and the Governor and Executive Councillors failed to arrive at any settlement.

LAHORE, July 21.

The situation here is most dangerous to-day. The Muslim mob is swelling in number and nearly 50,000 Muslims gathered in different groups in different parts of the City.

A large Muslim crowd gathered in Faiz Bazar and wanted to proceed to the City Kotwali forcibly. The District Magistrate's dispersal order being disobeyed, a lathi charge was made. At about 12-15 p.m. the mob became unruly and two rounds were fired resulting in the death of one person on the spot and injuries to many.

A big mob also collected near Ekki Gate.

THREE KILLED.

The mob then tried to proceed to the City Kotwali. The dispersal order being unheeded a lathi charge was made and the mob grew excited. The District Magistrate warned thrice and ordered firing. Four rounds were fired, resulting in three deaths on the spot and many injuries. The injured were removed to the Mayo Hospital.

At Delhi Gate and Akbari Mandi the attitude of the mob is most threatening.

SEVERAL LATHI CHARGES.

Earlier in the day the police made several lathi charges near the Ekki Gate and the City Kotwali. Nearly 8,000 to 9,000 Muslims are surrounding the City Kotwali on all sides. The police and the military have been posted and barbed wire fencing has been raised checking the crowd. All the roads to Shahidganj Gurdwara are crowded by Muslims. Armoured cars and mounted police are patrolling all the areas. All the bazars are closed.—United Press.

LATHI CHARGE PROVES FUTILE

LAHORE, July 21, (3 p.m.)

At about 1-30 p.m. again the mob near the Ekki Gate grew violent and threw brickbats on the police and the military, injuring some. The Acting City Magistrate ordered the mob to disperse, but they refused. A lathi charge was made, but the mob was still defiant. Thereupon two rounds were fired, resulting in two deaths and injuries to several.

On the Circular Road in front of the "Siyasat" office a severe lathi charge was made and the mob was pushed back about 300 yards.

At 2-15 p.m. the mob again collected and grew violent. The District Magistrate and other Magistrates ordered it to disperse. On the refusal of the mob to disperse a lathi charge was made and two rounds were fired, resulting in two deaths and injuries to some.

By 3 p.m. a crowd near the Ekki Gate and the "Siyasat" office was dispersed. 20 injured persons have been admitted to Mayo Hospital.—United Press.

Mob Bent On Marching To Shahidgunj Mosque

LAHORE, July 21.

The situation here is going from bad to worse. Firing was resorted to at Faiz Bag for a second time at 3 p.m. Two were killed.

At 4 p.m., 4,000 Muslims gathered near the City Kotwali. Crowds at Ekki Gate, Circular Road, Faiz Bag, were cleared out. The Civil Lines are being guarded well. All shops and bazars remain closed. The Muslims are observing a "hartal."

Throughout the day, the mob was supplied with free food and drink by other Muslims.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR.

A deputation consisting of Raja Narendranath, Mr. Mukundlal Puri and others waited on the Go-

Continued On Page 7

The Emperor of Abyssinia who has declared his firm resolve to fight to the last ditch to preserve his country's independence and who will himself lead his troops in the event of war with Italy.

No More Than Broad Generalisations

GOVT. REJECT "NEW DEAL"

"Lloyd George's Scheme Is Highly Speculative"

LONDON, July 21.

The Government's reasons for rejecting Mr. Lloyd George's New Deal" are given in detail in a 16,000-word statement.

It describes the proposals as "broad generalizations", and says in certain instances they might actually affect adversely the progress already made towards national recovery. The statement adds "the general purpose of Mr. Lloyd George's plan is the same as the Government's but the question is whether his methods are well conceived". The statement continues "Finance need be no obstacle to any sound and solid scheme, but the proposed prosperity loan of 250 millions sterling to be raised before it would be required to be spent would involve serious financial dislocation and be deflationary in effect".

VERITABLE CHIMERA.

The statement describes Mr. Lloyd George's estimates of possible reduction of unemployment as highly speculative, and says no real weight can be attached to them. There are no details and no estimates in his public works' proposals which produce any new and good suggestions. Industrial reorganisation proposals are vague, and won't decrease unemployment. H's overseas trade suggestions are disappointing and add little of value to what has been achieved.

HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENT

Dealing with the agricultural proposals which the statement describes as the core of Mr. Lloyd George's plan, it says that they are hazardous and an uncertain adventure, which could be achieved, if at all, only at a great cost, artificially created, increase in the price of food and grave injury to Empire trade and relations, intensified difficulties for export trade and unemployment for industrial workers.

The statement suggests that Mr. Lloyd George ignores the facts of the situation in Russia and China, and referring to India says that the Government entirely agree in desiring to secure by all means the welfare and prosperity of India but find nothing in the proposals that will assist to this end.

The statement adds that the proposal for the National Development Board and specially the "Small Cabinet" would divorce the policy from administration, and is unacceptable. The statement concludes that the work done and contemplated by the Government at least shows that there is a practical alternative to Mr. Lloyd George's proposals.—Reuter.

BR. FASCISTS CO. LTD.

Being Wound Up Due To General Apathy To Cause

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 20.

British Fascists Limited, registered as a company in 1924 to "revive the spirit of sane and intelligent patriotism to uphold the established constitution and to prevent the spread of Bolshevism and Communism", is being wound up.

(This was the rival organisation to Sir Oswald Mosley's).

The official receiver at the meeting of the creditors and shareholders reported that there was apparently a membership of 400,000 in 1933. The failure is attributed to the difficulty of collecting funds in competition to the rival organisation and "general apathy to the Fascist cause."

War Inevitable In Abyssinia

ITALY PROTESTS!

ROME, July 21.

The Italian Government has presented a strong protest to Abyssinia through its Minister at Addis Ababa in regard to the Emperor's speech.—Reuter.

RESTRICTIONS ON PEPPER

London Pool's Accumulated Stock Finds No Market For Sale

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 20.

Rumours are current in the City that Government will be asked to impose heavy import duty on pepper thus enabling the pepper pool which took up 20,000 tons during the pepper-shellac troubles to dispose of its holdings. It is understood that the pool's stock at present is 18,000 tons. The new crop of pepper is now selling unofficially at 4-1/2 pence per pound compared to 9 pence at which the pool took over the stock.

It is considered that Government is most unlikely to take action. It is pointed out that pepper is now more difficult to sell in London which probably will result in the new supplies being shipped elsewhere. Many believe that the current unremunerative prices will lead the producers to ask the Netherlands and Indies Governments to impose some form of restriction as a sharp reduction in output would enable the pool's holding to be liquidated more quickly, thus rendering a more economic price possible.

EXPERIMENT JUSTIFIES ITSELF

Premier's Tribute To Youngest Minister Of Crown

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 21.

Warm tribute to the work of Mr. R. A. Butler was paid by Premier Baldwin, addressing the National Government demonstration at Stanstead Hall, Halstead Essex, the home of Mr. Butler.

Mr. Baldwin described Mr. Butler as the youngest Minister of the Crown and said that despite the cry for "youth to the helm" it has always been an experiment. Mr. Butler was an experiment which justified itself through and through. Mr. Baldwin wished to testify that through the most difficult work he had to do Mr. Butler has taken his first step as Minister in the House of Commons and he made good and qualified himself.

ENGLAND'S ELEVEN FOR FOURTH TEST

LONDON, July 21.

Following are England's players in the fourth Test match against the South Africans team at Manchester on July 27.

Wyatt, Clay, Robins, Hammond, Leyland, Verity, Barber Yorkshireite Mitchell, Bowes, Tate, Duckworth, Derbyshireite Smith, Hardstaff being the twelfth man.—Reuter.

Sir W. Firth's Offer To Tin Plate Workers

RUGBY, July 20.

It has been announced in Swansea that Sir William Firth, leading employer, offered £25,000 towards the superannuation towards the super-annuat on scheme in tinplate industry.

Employers generally offered another £25,000 and it was stated that the workmen were willing to give two and a half per cent. of their wages.—B. O. W.

Powers Plan Protection Of Representatives In Addis Ababa

WAITING FOR ZERO HOUR

No. Three-Powers Conference Possible

CAIRO, July 20.

The Foreign Powers represented in Addis Ababa are taking urgent steps to protect their diplomatic representatives in the event of war. The dispatch of a million sandbags from Egypt for the use of the British Legation in Addis Ababa is among the measures being taken to ensure the safety of Sir Sydney Barton, the British Consul-General in Ethiopia and his staff.

War Inevitable

The concensus of opinion in Egypt and Sudan is that war is inevitable. The only question is when the zero hour will be. It is thought that the (failure of ?) League Council's meeting on July 29, may result in war earlier than previously expected, but on the other hand the weather may render early Italian offensive difficult.

Suez Crossed

According to most reliable sources about 120,000 Italian troops have passed through the Suez Canal and another 10,000 are 'en route' from Italy.

Reports that tens of thousands of Italian troops have already been invalided from Massowa and Mosadischio should be disregarded. It is understood that the total evacuations hitherto are only equal to the normal wastage due to trying climate.—Reuter.

NO THREE-POWER CONFERENCE

Italy's Attitude Precludes Possibility Of Meeting

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 21.

Reports that the Three Power Conference might be held in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute before the meeting of the League Council is discounted in London. It is pointed out that such conference could only take place now in the form of a meeting in Rome of the diplomatic representatives of parties to the 1906 Treaty and could prove fruitful only if some basis for an agreed settlement were found but despite strenuous efforts, the British Government find the basis of diplomatic conversations which are proceeding in Rome and Paris, hitherto without result.

It is understood that Italy will negotiate only on the understanding that she be granted political domination over the whole or part of Abyssinia. The British (Government) opine that this conflicts with the principles of the League Covenant and no settlement can be found on tacit admission of the Italian thesis. Unless a fresh solution is speedily found no development of the situation can, therefore, be expected before the League Council meeting.

Pince Of Wales' Channel Islands Programme

RUGBY, July 20.

The Prince of Wales is flying next week by seaplane to the Channel Islands on a short official visit.

He will proceed first to Jersey where he will open a new memorial hall at Victoria College and be greeted by 70,000 children, practically and those in the island.

On the following morning, he will fly to Gerenesey and after a round of official duties will leave for the mainland in the evening.—B. O. W.

QUIT BORDER DISTRICTS

Japanese Support To Manchu Drive Against Mongol Troops

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DAIREN, July 20.

The frontier friction has increased with the issue of a virtual ultimatum by the Japanese Kwantung Army declaring wholehearted support to Manchukuo's contentions threatening to oust the Mongolian troops from the border districts.

The local press describes the Japanese Kwantung Army as ready for any emergency.

LT. CHAMBERLAIN IN WAHABI HANDS

JERUSALEM, July 20.

Lieut. Joseph Chamberlain, son of Sir Austen a Company Officer at Transjordan Frontier Force Station at Zerka is reported to be in the hands of Wahabis having crossed with patrol from Akaba into Hedjaz. It is possible that in view of the frontier negotiations with Ibn Saud, the release of Lt. Chamberlain may be delayed.—Reuter.

Release Expected Any Moment

No significance is attached to the detention of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain mentioned earlier. His release is expected at any moment. It is stated that the delay is due to the necessity of communicating with Jedda by a runner.

Reuter's Amman correspondent states that the release has been already arranged through diplomatic channels. Mr. Chamberlain inadvertently crossed the frontier into the Saudi Arabian territory on July 13 in the army transport car and was arrested by the Saudi authorities. The second vehicle after searching has also been detained. Reuter.

STOP PRESS

On Page 7

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Compounder. See Dr. J. V. Vora, 95, Bhuleshwar Road, between 4 to 7 p.m. (4566).

Wanted immediately Agents, Prospective Buyers and Canvassers for Pure Butter Melted Ghee Guaranteed. Competitive prices. Apply Raghavendrarao, Modern Hindu Hotel, Frere Road, Bombay 1.

An experienced Agri-Horticulturist, with a vast knowledge of fruits, vegetables and allied cultivation is willing to undertake development and management of large areas of Agricultural lands. Also willing to give periodical visits and advice. Write Box No. 4556, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Gujarati Hindu Lady Graduate Teacher, capable of teaching English and Sanskrit in the A. V. Classes on a salary of Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 p.m. Apply to Head-Mistress, Sheth Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School, at 162, Hornby Road, Fort. (4557).

Wanted.—Engineers, S. D. O.'s and Overseers to secure easily Diploma of M. I. C. E. and A. M. I. C. E' Apply to Consulting Engineer, Paharganj, Delhi. (4421)

Wanted immediately by a Solicitors' firm a clerk knowing accounts, good hand-writing essential. Apply with testimonials Box No. 4548, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of a Secretary to a Charity Trust. One taking interest in Charitable or educational matters will be preferred. Apply stating remuneration expected with copies of Certificates if any to Box No. 4549, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Salesmen with continuous experience of ten years in Printing Inks on pay. Apply or see Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Thakordwar, Karelwadi, Bombay. (4552)

Vacancies exist for educated unemployed with a Banking concern pay Rs. 25|- to 150|- according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4538).

Wanted—A Mechanic knowing Tractor driving and repairs. Apply Harinagar Sugar Mills, Ltd., 207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (4537.)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Students, expert and experienced tuitions in Mathematics, English, Science, Geography, etc. Fast progress secured. Write to Post Box 3594, Bombay. (4567).

Specialized Oral or Postal Coaching for Diploma Courses in Public Accountants (F.S.P.A.); Companies Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); General Commerce (D.Com. M.C.), offered at modest cost. Alexandra College of Commerce (Established 1905), York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4559).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4460).

Cambridge December Examination offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

"Dhammapada" a Text in Devanagari with English Translation. Paper Copy: 4 Ans. with postage 6 Ans., Cloth-bound: 8 Ans. with Postage—10 Ans. Published by Buddha Society, Nair Building, Bombay 4. (1406).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Twelve Monthly Eighteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 200-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4122).

Finance available for imports, exports, Government and Railway contracts and for businesses capable of expansion, also against shares and Govt. Paper. Apply Box No. 4554, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

One of the Well-known Insurance Companies of India with attractive policy conditions suitable to all requirements and with liberal commission or salary or both, invites applications for Agencies for life insurance business in Bombay Presidency from persons with experience and good standing. Those really capable to introduce substantial business need apply immediately to Box No. 1370, C|o "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic, influential and experienced gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as organisers, agents and special agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Please write stating previous experience to:—N. K. Bhartiya and Sons, Managing Agents, P. B. No. 42, Cawnpore. (4461).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

75. INVESTMENTS.

Invest Rs. 7 and earn Rs. 100 per month easily. Send 1-1|4 annas stamp for full particulars to the International Lock Factory, No. 7, Kalia Street, Aligarh, U. P. (4564)

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 29th July 1935 to 10th August, 1935, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO., Agents.

Bombay 19th July, 1935.

1416.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of the LOCAL BOARD INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES and the MANUAL ASSISTANT. The Scales of pay of the posts are as follows:—

Inspector—Rs. 100-5/2—150 plus Rs. 20 T. A. P. M.

Manual Assistant—Rs. 25-1-40 plus Rs. 3 T. A. P. M.

The candidates must possess following qualifications:—

Inspector—(1) (a) A Graduate of a recognized University in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering or in physics and Mathematics or

(b) A Second or First Class deploma holder in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay or the College of Engineering, Poona or the N. E. D. College of Engineering, Karachi.

(2) Able to speak, read and write English and Marathi well.

Manual Assistant—Should be man of the maistry type with some practical workshop training and able to speak, read and write Marathi.

2. Particulars regarding age, caste, language, Qualifications, experience, etc. should be given in the application. The applications must reach this Office on or before the 10th August, 1935.

(Sd.) K. S. FIRODIA.
President.
District Local Board.
Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar.
Dated the 5th July, 1935.

1397.

Public Notices

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

NOTICE.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1935.

The Rates of Admission to the Enclosures inclusive of Entertainment Tax are as under:

Season Ticket or Coupon Book—
Gentleman Rs. 40
Lady Rs. 15

DAY TICKET
Members & 1st Enslosures
Gentleman Rs. 4
Lady Rs. 2-8

2ND ENCLOSURE
Each Ticket Rs. 1-8-0
Soldiers in uniform Rs. 0-12-0

By Order,
C. C. GULLILAND,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

1296

RE: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO. LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

The undersigned proposes to give a Lease or Leases for working the following Ginning and Pressing Factories for the current season. Applications are invited for the purpose which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1935, at his Office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All Lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the Lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the Lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any Offer.

BERAR.
Darwha (Yeotmal) One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
Digras (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and One Pressing Factories.
Wun (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and Two Pressing Factories.
Warud (Amraoti) Three Ginning and One Pressing Factories.
Morsi (Amraoti) One Ginning Factory.
Murtizapur (Amraoti) One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Warora (Chanda) One Ginning Factory.

GUJRAT.
Kalidis. One Ginning Factory.
Tankhala. One Ginning Factory.

EAST AFRICA.
Kibukoo. One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
Gvaza. One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN.
Official Liquidator.

Dated this 19th July, 1935.

1413.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. DINSHAWJI JAMASJI MISTRY, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client VISHWANATH SHIVRAM SURVE, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT land, admeasuring 826 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 305 of the Board's Dadar-Matunga Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay with the building or buildings standing thereon and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 308 of the said Estate South-East by Plot No. 304 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Mr. Ramji Ladha Parmar South-West by a Road 20 feet in width and on the North-West by Plot No. 306 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Mr. Ramji Ladha Parmar and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 854 part and Cadastral Survey No 237/10 of Matunga Division and is assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 7496 (4) and Street No. 1063C

Dated this 20th day of July 1935.

MOHILE PAREKH & MANECKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1417.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SETH UMABHAI LILABHAI has applied through Lalai Kalidas Umabhai & Sons, for a duplicate of the Deposit Receipt No 92 of our Mills, standing in the joint names of Bai Shangar, the widow of Seth Lilabhai Raichand, and Seth Umabhai Lilabhai, in respect of the sum of Rs. 5,000—(Rupees five thousand only) deposited with our Company. It is, therefore, notified that if anyone claims to have any right or interest in the said deposit receipt, or has any objection with regard to our issuing the duplicate against the said lost deposit receipt, he should inform us by a registered Notice before 31st July 1935. Otherwise, we will issue the duplicate, as applied for, after the expiry of the period herein mentioned, and afterwards, if anyone will claim any interest or objection in the said lost receipt, it shall be considered null and void and we will not be responsible in any way for the same.

(Sd.) B. K. MAZUMDAR,
Secretary.

The Arvind Mills, Limited & Reduced.

19-7-1935.

1418.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, situate at the Junction of Nowroji Road and Koli 2nd Lane, at Lower Colaba

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 605 of 1927 (Harischandra Bhanji Medhekar and another vs. Narayan Vishwanath Medhekar and others) pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 23rd August, 1933 passed in the said Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the respective premises on the date mentioned below:—

LOT NO 1.—(TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

ALL that Government newly assessed land with dwelling-house situate at Lower Colaba, at the junction of Nowroji Road and Koli 2nd Lane, admeasuring about 49 sq. yards, and assessed by the Municipality under New Street Nos. 19-21 and 20, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property described in Lot No. 2, on the West by Koli 2nd Lane, on the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Sunderdas Pitamber, and on the North by Nowroji Road.

LOT NO. 2.—(TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1935, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that Government newly assessed land with dwelling house situate at Lower Colaba, Nowroji Road, admeasuring about 74 sq. yards, and assessed by the Municipality under New Street Nos. 15, 17 & 17A and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Saraswatibai, widow, on the West by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property described in Lot No. 1, on the North by Nowroji Road, and on the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Sunderdas Pitamber.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Divekar & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at No. 14, Hammam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND OTHER ARTICLES OF PRATAP CINEMA BEHIND VENUS CINEMA, CHINCHPOKLY NEAR FIRE BRIGADE, PAREL ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 24th July, 1935, at 3 p.m. at the premises as above the Cinema machinery and other articles of the Pratap Cinema comprising.

Cinema machines (Operator, generator, etc.) Elec. Motors, Elec. lights and fans, chairs, benches and cinema accessories.

PROPERTY ON VIEW.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods removed immediately, on the close of the sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BEWARE!!!

Before seeking admission in any Institution for Cambridge Senior, London Matric Cambridge Higher, Electric & Mechanical Engineering, Bombay Advocate's Test, Public Service Commission test, Commercial Diplomas, S. L. C. & Matric, read the Prospectus of Anglo-American College, 100 Godown Street, Madras, where Master Aziz son of a Nawab of the Punjab, and nephew of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Late Governor of the Punjab & Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, A. D. C. to His Majesty George V, Mr. Khader, Zemindar of Ajarkhad, Master Singh, son of the Raja of Mohul Patna, Mr. Mcmohan, a European Officer, and Mr. Simachalam Vice-President of the Guntur District Board & M. L. C. of Madras, have read for Senior Cambridge and Mr Pearce, a European Officer, for Inter B. Sc. of London University in Engineering.

WHY NOT YOU?

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (A. R. KAMPALA).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1935, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sewree Cotton Depot in the godown No. K. 128 of Messrs. C. Parekh & Co., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned country damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

SANGIT FILM Co.'s
Great Wonderful Picture
Running in 2nd week
SEARCH
for
TRUTH
Featuring
Jaddanbai
A.Hussein
Yakub
At
IMPERIAL Cinema
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Special show for Ladies on Thursday at 1-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION
ONE YEAR
Local. Rs. 20-0 Mofussil. Rs. 25-0
SIX MONTHS
Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0
THREE MONTHS
Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0
ONE MONTH
Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8
Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION
SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.
YEARLY
Local. Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil. Rs. 7-0
HALF-YEARLY
Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN
YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

MILITARY TRAINING AND UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Satyamurti's Lecture

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Lutheran Young Men's Bible Union, Vepery, a public meeting was held in the Union hall, when Mr. S. Satyamurti spoke on "Should University introduce compulsory military training?" The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan presided.

Mr. Satyamurti said that the subject was of supreme national importance and, he hoped, was one beyond the realm of political controversy, at least among Indians. Dealing first with the place of military training in international life, the lecturer, after referring to the ushering in of the League of Nations, said that in Europe they found Italy acting the bully towards Abyssinia and in the Orient, Japan swallowing China. They had the British Empire itself which protested that the League of Nations should have nothing to do with the Irish, Egyptian and the Indian questions.

Coming to the question of the defence of India, the lecturer said that no doubt Mahatma Gandhi and others believed in non-violence as the means to attain Swaraj. But once Swaraj was attained by non-violence, unless the nations of the world were converted by the success of that gigantic experiment, no Indian patriot could counsel non-violence as the perpetual defence of a free self-governing India. No responsible Indian Government was ever likely to pursue schemes of conquest or try to be offensive against her neighbours. But India must defend herself against aggressive war by other people. And the duty of defending a free India would have to be undertaken by Indian citizens as part of their citizens' duty.

Proceeding, the speaker observed that at present recruitment to the Indian army was confined to certain classes. That was not admitted by the Government in so many words but certain classes were more or less definitely excluded. The recruitment would have to be thrown open to all classes of Indian citizens; and it would have to be from more educated classes. The real difficulty in the way of Indianising the army as rapidly as one would wish was stated to be the lack in sufficient numbers of trained officers with the requisite education, training, status, tact and judgment which they found among the British Officers. The speaker contended that the only remedy was that they must have recruitment to the officers' ranks from educated men. It might be said that there was not much response from the people for recruitment for officers' ranks, but that was due to the indiscriminate administration of the Arms Act. Also, they had not the urge of patriotism which the other nations had among their citizens. Therefore, Mr. Satyamurti argued, special attempt ought to be made by universities to introduce military training. He was looking forward to the time when the University Training Corps would supply a definite proportion of officers of the Indian army. This would supply the required element of educated young Indians and would quicken the process of Indianising officers of the Indian army. But, to-day, there was not as much encouragement given as there ought to be. They wanted more facilities.

Further, there was a distinctive educational value in military training. It developed the quality of discipline and team spirit, and a capacity for regular habits. It helped to overcome caste barriers. The officers recruited from the University Training Corps would be a connecting link between the people and the army. Further, such of those who had had military training, but who had not become 'professional' soldiers would form a second line of defence. In conclusion, the speaker observed that except those who had been pronounced medically unfit or who were conscientious objectors to violence in any form, military training must be made compulsory by the Universities.

The Chairman said that ever since Indian politics had assumed anything like a practical shape in this country, leaders had always been urging upon the Government the desirability of the army being thrown open as an honourable career to Indians. He was sure that every parent would be delighted to have his boy undergoing compulsory military training because it would do good to the boy in every way. It was high time that this problem was agitated by all.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

WHY SHOULD YOU JOIN

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLLEGE 100, Godown Street, Madras.

1. Because it is the only Institution in India that has passed out students with credit for the last 13 years in Cambridge Senior in 6 months & Electric Engineering in 8 months.
2. Because it is the only College in Southern India where Zemindars, European Officers, Sons of Rajahs & Nawabs L. M. & S.'s & M. B. B S.'s have read for Senior Cambridge & Higher School Certificate, and B. A B. L.'s & M. A.'s for Commercial Diplomas.
3. Because it inaugurated the tution for Bombay High Court Advocate's Test for School-Finalists, Cambridge Higher London Matric & LL.B. Public Service Commission Test & commands the Highest number of students for the same.
4. Because it guarantees success; default refunds Fees.

BANISH THE CURSE OF CONSTIPATION

Quickly, Safely and Pleasantly in a few hours

Enjoy life to the full and keep 100 per cent. fit. Start taking Castophene to-day and banish the curse of Constipation for ever. Castophene purifies the blood stream, by keeping the internal passages and organs clear. It improves digestion and you derive the maximum benefit from your food. There is no reaction afterwards, because Castophene is the permanent way of keeping well and happy. Castophene is very pleasant to take—it tastes like chocolate—and is absolutely harmless, the safest laxative ever introduced. All Chemists and dealers sell it, in bottles of 25. 50 and 100 chocolates and also in packets of 3 chocolates.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
Princess St., Bombay.
109.

MARRIED!!
Here is Absolute Protection
PATENTEX

SAFE, CERTAIN and EFFECTIVE
Contraceptive Preparation
Tube Rs. 3/8
Sole Agents:
MALGHAM BROS.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflamation of the eyes. Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granular eye-lids, Leuoma Glaucoma, Cataract. Cornea Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.,
CHMISTS,
Princess Stre, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S"

Specimen FREE

HAVE Y
come across the remost Health Magazine in India
"HEALTH & VITALITY"
Edited by
Prof. Gam rs
If not, you are missi something that is bound to increase the sum total your Health and Happin
May we acquaint you with this paper at our cos
Just write your name and address on a postcard and mail it to us. A specim copy of the paper will be sent GRATIS and POST FREE to you on the return of mail.
Brij Mohan & Co., AMRITSAR

Legislation Against Adulteration

GOVT. DRAFT BILL IS "DILUTED & MILD"

Much Will Depend On Rules To Be Framed, Says Nerurkar

"The Prevention of Adulteration Bill as drafted at present is so mild and diluted that it will not prevent the adulteration of food stuff, which is the object of the Bill. The penalties also have been whittled down, and will not in any way prevent the unscrupulous shopkeepers from selling adulterated and impure stuff."

This is the view of Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, who has started a campaign against adulterated ghee and butter fakers, and is responsible for prosecuting hundreds of shopkeepers selling impure and adulterated stuff in the last three years.

Asked by a representative of the "Chronicle" in regard to his views on the Prevention of Adulteration Act, Dr. Nerurkar said:—

The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, was passed in that year, but the rules were not framed till about the year 1929. The Act was therefore brought into operation in 1929, and within a short time of its working, its defects were found out and Government were requested in the year 1933 to amend the Act. Government appointed a Committee in 1934, and the final draft from the Secretary to Government which embodied the opinion of the Committee was submitted to the Corporation for remarks on 11th August 1934. The Corporation's opinion on the amendments of the Act was submitted by the Mayor to the Government on 18th October 1934.

STILL DEFECTIVE

The present amendments—

(1) affect chiefly Sections 3 and 4 of the Act;

(2) enhance the punishment under different Sections;

(3) include a new Section (No. 17) with the object of licensing factories of butter etc.;

(4) give additional powers to the Government to frame rules under Section 19.

(5) provide necessary clause for the punishment of infringement of these rules.

These additions will improve the Act considerably. But the Act will still be defective in some respects. Some of the defects of the Act are still retained, and some of the recommendations of the Committee are not given effect to.

SEC. 3

INADEQUATE PUNISHMENT

This section prohibits the mixing of food with injurious ingredients or selling the same. An important addition recommended by the Committee is not accepted. It is that 'the addition of preservatives to food would be deemed under the Section to render the article injurious to health'. This occurs in the English Act (Section I Clause 4) and was accepted by the Government, vide letter of the Secretary to Government General Dept., under No. 9804 of 11-8-1934, but this has been deleted in the present amendments. The punishment shown is also made mild. The English Act puts down imprisonment for the second offence, without an alternative of fine. The Committee had suggested a fine of not less than Rs. 500 for the second offence or simple imprisonment or both.

SEC. 4

This Section is the most important section of the Act and most of the prosecutions are under this section. It corresponds to Section 2 of the English Act, wherein it is an offence if a person sells an article other than of the nature etc., of the article "demanded by the purchaser". This was accepted in the Committee but in the amendments now proposed, the offence is only, if the article is not of the nature, etc., which it "purports to be". Meaning of what 'it purports to be' is difficult to decide. If an article is not labelled, it cannot purport to be anything at all other than what it is in fact, and as there is nothing in law which compels the attention of a label, accordingly if no label is affixed, the article must purport to be what it is. If, therefore, an article which is not pure ghee is sold without a label, subject to what it is said above, it purports to be just exactly what it is. It does not purport to be 'pure ghee'.

Probably we are expected to wait for prescribed conditions vide 4 (1) (b) to see the significance of the word "what it purports to be." These words have so far been the stumbling block in the existing Act and they should not be retained in the amendments, unless they are properly and sufficiently explained in the Act itself.

Explanation to Sec. 4 (2) (b) is in wrong place. It should be at the end of Section 4 (1).

Clause 2 (b) of this Section permits the use of label as a defence; it occurs in the Act and is proposed to be retained. The implied meaning of this clause appears to be that it is no offence to sell an adulterated article, provided a label is fixed to the container to declare the adulteration. This seems to be inconsistent, with Sec. 17 E, at least, as far as butter, ghee fats and oils are concerned. If in the factories, substances capable of being used for adulteration are prohibited, the mixture exposed for sale even with a label ought to be treated as contraband. A clause somewhat similar occurs in the English Act, but the following very important words are omitted in our Act.

"and not intended fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight or measure or to conceal its inferior quality." These words are of importance and should be added.

The proposed amendments re: the Warranty clauses are useful and will check malpractices.

WANTED DEFINITE PROVISION

The new Section 17 is a valuable addition to the Act. It will however, be necessary to define carefully what is meant by "wholesale business"

In the English Act, special provisions are made with respect to Special Articles. In this Act, powers are given to Government to prescribe the method in which labels shall be fixed etc., under Sec. 19 (j) and no doubt provision will be made under the Rules to be framed showing the conditions to be observed in dealing in Butter, Ghee, Vegetable product etc. But a definite provision in the Act is better than the provisions in the Rules and the English Act may, with advantage be followed, as regards these articles at least.

The penalties proposed for offences under the different sections are not drastic enough and it is suggested that the penalties proposed in the Government draft sent to the Corporation on 11th August 1934 may be adhered to.

The amendments proposed could thus be substantially improved but much of the actual usefulness of the Act as amended, will depend on the Rules to be framed and it is hoped that the Government and the Local Bodies concerned will be very careful in framing these rules, if they desire to check the adulteration which is going on at present.

FUTILE POLICE RAID IN PATNA

PATNA, July 20.

The C.I.D. assisted by the Pirbahore Police raided the house of Babu Nagendra Nath Dutt of the Hindusthan Insurance Society Ltd. Patna Branch, at Dariapore Gola and carried out a prolonged search in the rooms occupied by his brother Sj. Samatul Dutt. Nothing incriminating was, however, found and no arrests were made.

The search party took away with them Sj. Samatul Dutt to the Pirbahore Police Station and after having recorded his statement let him off.

The search, it is understood, was in connection with suspected terrorist activities.—United Press.

MALABAR MUSLIMS & MADRAS COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Salahul Islam Sanghram, a public meeting of Muslims was held at the Town Hall on last Sunday, Mr. P. K. Hassan Koya presiding.

The meeting passed resolutions requesting the Government and the authorities concerned to allot 10 seats in the Madras Legislature for the Muslims of Malabar and appealing to the Government to appoint Muslims in the services of the District Board so that they might be able to have one-third of the appointments.

INSTITUTION WILL BENEFIT ALL

Governor's Tribute At Laying Corner Stone Of Nowrosji Wadia College

QUALITY COUNTS, NOT QUANTITY

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the laying of the corner stone of the Nowrosjee Wadia College Building, Poona, on Saturday said:—

In listening to the Report I have been struck by your good fortune in having as benefactors such men as Sir Cusrow and Sir Ness Wadia, whose splendid munificence is the root and origin of this College, and will be the inspiration for any further enterprises which your Society may take in hand. In the true spirit of Parsi generosity these donors have provided large sums for your use without imposing any conditions; and in the same spirit your Society has opened its doors to all castes and creeds so that all may benefit without distinction. This liberal action has produced an appropriate reaction; and I see in the list of your contributors and prize-givers more than one non-Parsi name. I hope this enlightened outlook will always be the view-point of your controlling body.

DUTY OF GOVT. & PRIVATE EXPENDITURE

When, under the stress of the financial crisis which began in 1930, Government decided to close the Deccan College, they did so in the realisation that Government's first duty to education was the maintenance of primary education, and that secondary and still more university education must depend mainly on private expenditure or endowment. It is gratifying to find that there were private persons so ready to come forward and shoulder these heavy responsibilities, and to put university education on the basis on which it stands in most Western countries.

The report shows that this enterprise has been fully justified and has been successful. It is remarkable that the numbers should have been 300 in the first year, and have risen now to over 500. Evidently the College will not lack for numbers, and the area which it is intended to serve is never likely to be short of students, whether men or women.

In this connection I should like to emphasise one point. The report speaks of the need for an ever-increasing number of young men 'properly educated and adequately trained to become, in their time, disciplined citizens, efficient administrators, wise legislators and far-sighted statesmen.' I fully endorse the need expressed in these well-chosen words. There is nothing which this country requires more urgently. But I would place less stress on the 'ever increasing number' than on the 'adequately trained,' and above all, the word 'disciplined.'

QUALITY COUNTS, NOT QUANTITY

In your desire to make your College great, do not forget that numbers do not make greatness. It is quality and and not quantity that counts. You must remember that a large proportion of secondary students lack the intellectual equipment to make any use of university training. Others have a facility for learning facts and figures which enable them to pass examinations and obtain a degree, but are incapable of disciplined thought and have no power of judgment.

It is not their fault that they are like this. Everyone is not suited by nature for advanced education, and it is useless to number the College with students who cannot benefit thereby. Therefore, let quality and not numbers be your aim.

The success of the College is, I am told, in no small degree due to the devoted work of the Professors who give their whole time and labour, for a very small remuneration, to furthering the welfare of the students.

It is very rarely that it falls to my lot to attend an educational function at which I am not asked for financial aid from Government. I can only express my peculiar gratitude to the Modern Education Society that they have saved me from the necessity for making the inevitable excuse about the state of Government finances. I notice a faint threat in the report that such a request may come but I hope that the Society will continue, as it has begun, by supporting itself by its own efforts and by the help of its private well-wishers.

PRESENT SITE IS IDEAL

It is natural, now that this College has achieved success, to wish to see it housed in a worthy building on a suitable site. I think the present site fulfils all the necessary requirements, and I look forward to seeing a spacious and dignified building arise on these foundations, and I wish all success to the Society and to the College in its new home.

WANTED STATUTORY DEFINITION OF SOLEMN PLEDGES

Bihar Muslim Leaders Urge Incorporation Of Their Amendments To Cl. 304 Of India Bill

PATNA, (By Mail)

Moulvi Shafi Daudi and some other Muslim leaders of Bihar have issued a statement on the debates in the House of Lords on the Communal Award, in the course of which they say:—

We refuse to accept the Linlithgow amendment and suggest the following to amend the defects of Clause 304.

"Firstly, add the following sub-clause 3 of Clause 304". No action under sub-clause (1) shall be taken so far as method of election and proportion of representation are concerned except when the resolution referred to in sub-clause (1) is passed with the assent of three-fourths of representatives of each of the communities affected in the Legislature is concerned".

(B) Secondly add the following proviso (III) to the present sub-clause (4).

"Provisions of the First and Fifth Schedules of this act so far as they relate to the method of election and proportion of representation of communities in Central and Provincial Legislatures shall not be amended without the assent of the communities affected thereby."

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

We hope and trust that the Hon. Members of the House of Lords and the Secretary of State for India will find no difficulty in honouring solemn pledges to secure assent of the communities by accepting these draft amendments of Clause 304.

The duty of Muslim leaders and organisations is quite obvious. Time is short but there is nothing settled and final in politics. They should continue their agitation and demand by sending volleys of cables to London that amendment of Clause 304 on such lines as suggested above is the only way of giving statutory definition to the pledges of the Communal Award and of ensuring thereby peace, co-operation and constructive working of reforms in India.—United Press.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

Contributions received on July, 19, towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, are detailed below:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 107,469-14-1
(A|C No. I Rs. 91,381-4-6 and A|C No. II Rs. 16,088-9-7) which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee A|C No. I Rs. 18,525-14-6 and A|C No II Rs. 1,543.)	

ACCOUNT NO. I.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers	1,173-11-2
(2) Subscriptions received through the Sub-Committees Sub-Committee (7) Cloth Merchants per Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey Sub-Committee (9) Cotton Merchants Per Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Messrs Drennen & Co.	50 0
Sub-Committee (16) Legal: Per Mr. A. S. Davar	137 0
Sub-Committee (18) Europeans: Per Sir John R. Abercrombie	605 0

ACCOUNT NO. II

Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers The Staff of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (1st instalment)	531-13-3
Total	Rs. 110,068-6-6

(Which includes subscriptions by ladies collections through Ladies' Committee: (A\|C No. I Rs. 18,632-14-6 and A\|C No. II Rs. 1,549).

Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund

SIMLA, July 20.

The Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund has reached a total of Rs. 2,792,414 and £8,315-13-0.—United Press.

German Red Cross Contribution To Quetta

SIMLA, July 21.

The Indian Red Cross Society have received a donation of Rs. 1,613 (equivalent to 1,500 marks) from the President of the German Red Cross through the Consul General for Germany in Calcutta, and of Rs. 1,781 (equivalent to £133-12 from the French Red Cross in aid of Quetta sufferers. The money has been paid to the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund.—United Press.

GANGES RIVER RISING

Woman And Her Son Carried Away By Current

ALLAHABAD, July, 20.

The river Ganges is rising. Yesterday a woman and her son were carried away by the strong current of the river while taking their bath.—United Press.

LOANS AT ANY TIME

Upto an amount not exceeding 90 per cent of the surrender value are granted to policy holders. Loans can be repaid at any time either in whole or in instalments of small amount.

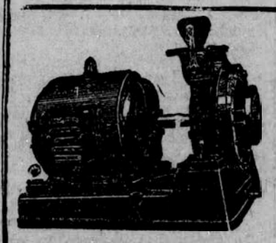
Whole life Assurance, Endowment Assurance, Children's Provident Scheme for Marriage and Education, Ideal Option Benefit Policy (with profits) Joint Life Endowment Assurance, Guaranteed Dividend Policy.

SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Prospectus on application. Consult a Representative.

MARELLI



Electric Motors,
Electric Pumps,
Electro Plating Sets,
Exhaust Fans,
Forge Blowers,
Battery Charging Sets,
Polishing Machines,
Welding Plants
Wireless & Cinema Converters

Sole Agents:
KAYCEE & CO. LTD.
LAHORE-BOMBAY-CALCUTTA-MADRAS.
KAYCEE
BOMBAY OFFICE: AJAM BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE.
Telephone 25714 Telegrams: "KAYCEE."

A TRIUMPHANT MARCH *in* NEW BUSINESS

YEAR				PAID FOR
1928	...	...	...	18,59,000
1929	...	...	...	36,37,000
1930	...	...	...	56,95,000
1931	...	...	...	68,74,500
1932	...	...	...	75,65,000
1933	...	...	...	1,29,17,000
1934	...	...	...	1,56,07,000

THE
BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
Born In 1871 & Going Strong.
Fort, : : : : : : BOMBTY.

BEWARE!!!

Before seeking admission in any Institution for Cambridge Senior, London Matric Cambridge Higher, Electric & Mechanical Engineering, Bombay Advocate's Test, Public Service Commission test, Commercial Diplomas, S. L. C. & Matric, read the Prospectus of Anglo-American College, 100 Godown Street, Madras, where Master Aziz son of a Nawab of the Punjab, and nephew of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Late Governor of the Punjab & Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, A. D. C. to His Majesty George V, Mr. Khader, Zemindar of Ajarkhad, Master Singh, son of the Raja of Mohul Patna, Mr. Mcmohan, a European Officer, and Mr. Simachalam Vice-President of the Guntur District Board & M. L. C. of Madras, have read for Senior Cambridge and Mr. Pearce, a European Officer, for Inter B. Sc. of London University in Engineering.

WHY NOT YOU?

•The Williams Marbelite Case portrays all the soft harmonious colour of highly polished marble. It is a thing of beauty...neat...handsome ...hygienic. And it will last a lifetime. After the original stick of soap is used up, simply buy a Williams "Re-Load" stick at much less than the original cost.

Williams Shaving Stick lasts five to six months...gives you a half year of the finest shaves you ever experienced. This is true economy, true shaving comfort. Buy a Williams "Holder-Top" Shaving Stick today.

Williams
"HOLDER-TOP" SHAVING STICK
IN MARBELITE CASE

INSURANCE
MEN WANTING AN AGENCY IN WHICH THEY CAN MAKE MONEY
NOW
SHOULD WRITE TO
ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Ltd
APOLLO ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

BIRTH CONTROL REMEDIES

For Men Rs. 0-6-0 Each.
For Ladies Rs. 1-4-0 Each.
Order less than one set not executed. Postage and packing extra. Apply:—

D. J. NATH & Co.
10, Exchange Mansions, The Mall, Lahore.

Riotous Scenes On Wimbledon Court

Decision Not To Play Allison-Von Cramm Match Angers Spectators

POLICE RESTORE ORDER

(SPECIAL CABLE)
WIMBLEDON, July 20.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed at Wimbledon when it was decided not to play the Allison-Von Cramm match to-day. Thousands of spectators were annoyed and threw cushions on the court, some hitting the linesmen on the head. Beer bottles were also thrown and were broken to pieces on the turf. The storm of cushions continued for 10 minutes, until the policemen came to the court and the spectators desisted for want of more ammunition.

BUDGE BEATS HENKEL

Interzone Davis Cup Final

(Special Cable)
WIMBLEDON, July 20

America won the first match in the interzone final in the Davis Cup, Budge beating Henkel.

The match was full of brilliant streaks and bad patches. Budge failed to reproduce his Wimbledon form until the fourth set which he reeled off in 12 minutes. Budge sent over lots of spectacular winners.

Henkel fought a dogged baseline game, relying on retrieving by widefiung drives to the corners scoring off the American's mistakes.

Perry-McGrath Match Abandoned

EASTBOURNE, July 20.

In the match between Mcgrath and Perry, Mcgrath won the first set 6|2, Perry second set 6|2. The match was then abandoned owing to rain.—Reuter.

WHITE CITY SPORTS

Yale And Harvard Meet Oxford And Cambridge

(Special Cable)
WHITE CITY July 20

Athletics of combined Yale and Harvard beat Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Each won six events. The contest was therefore decided on the second placing for which the Americans secured 6 1/2 to 5 1/2.

RESULTS:—100 yards: Won by Duncan, Oxford, 10 sec. Half-mile; Sullivan, Cambridge, 1 min. 57 2/5 sec.

One twenty, Hurdles; Pilbrow, Oxford, Green, Harvard, won, but was disqualified for knocking down four hurdles.

440 yards:—Brown, Cambridge, 48 3/5 sec Putting the weight: Jhonson, Yale, 43 feet 1 inch.

Three Miles: Ward, Cambridge, 14 min 53 1/5 sec.

Pole Vault: Brown, Yale, 14 feet which is the British record.

One Mile Istothard, Cambridge, 4 min. 26 4/5 sec.

Long Jump: Green, Harvard, 23 feet 11 1/4 inches.

Two Twenty Yards: Smith, Yale, 22 3/4 sec.

High Jump: Hall, Harvard, 5 feet 10 inches.

Two Twenty Hurdles: Green, Harvard, 25 sec.

SCOTLAND v. SOUTH AFRICANS

LONDON, July 20.

In the play between Scotland and South Africans, the match ended in a draw.

Scotland 91 and 126 for 6 wkts.
South Africans 199 (for 5 dec).

COUNTY CRICKET

Perkins Captures 6 Wkts. For 54 Against Northants

LONDON, July 20.

Following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches commenced to-day:—

SURREY VS. LANCASHIRE.
Surrey 304 for 6 (Sandham 80, Holmes 97 (not out).

KENT VS. MIDDLESEX.
Kent 36 for nil.

NOTTINGHAM VS. YORKSHIRE.
Yorks. 110 for 4.

HAMPSHIRE VS. GLAMORGAN.
Hants: 156 (Clay 7 for 54).
Glamorgan 93 for 6.

WARWICKSHIRE VS SUSSEX.
Sussex 208 for 4 (John Langridge 67, J. Parks 82 not out).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VS. WORCESTERSHIRE.
Worcester 93 (Perkins 6 for 54, Partridge 4 for 30.
Northants: 80 for 3.
Worcester lost the last 3 wickets for 7 in 10 minutes after lunch. Perkins before being hit by Howorth had a spell of 4 wickets for 17 and finished up 15.3-7-54-6.

ESSEX VS. SOMERSET.
Somerset 56 for 4.

DERBYSHIRE VS. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Gloucester 234 (Dacre 59, Hammond 81, Copson 4 for 44).
Derby 146 for 2 (Smith 67 not out).—Reuter's Special.

Press Emergency Powers Act Must Go

Calcutta All-India Journalists' Conference To Lodge Vigorous Protest Against Re-Enactment

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The objects of the All India Journalists' Conference which will be held in Calcutta on August 3 and 4 under the presidency of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani are to record vigorous protest against the re-enactment of the Press Emergency Powers Act and to discuss important problems affecting the journalists in particular and the press in general. Preparations for making the conference a success are in full swing. Warm response has been received from journalists and journalistic associations from all over India.

At a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee held at the Committee room of the Albert Hall on July 16, Sj. Ramananda Chatterjee was elected to open the proceedings of the conference. Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose was unanimously elected as Chairman, Moulvi Wahed Jassain Vice-Chairman, and Sj. K. M. Banerjee and Sj. B. B. Sen-Gupta as General Secretaries, Reception Committee.

The Reception Committee approved the constitution of the Working Committee and authorised it to form sub-committees to be in charge of various brancnes of work in connection with the Conference.

SUB COMMITTEES

Following sub-committees were elected by the Working Committee:

1. FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Chairman), Mr. Jatindra Nath Bhattacharjee (Secretary), Mr. S. C. Roy, Mr. B. B. Sen-Gupta and Mr. D. K. Sanyal.

2. RESOLUTIONS DRAFT COMMITTEE.
Mr. J. C. Gupta (Chairman), Mr. Karuna Kumar Nandy (Secretary), Mr. Amulya Sen Gupta, Dr. S C Roy, Mr. M. K. Bose, Mr. Rajkumar Chakraverty, Mr. Mahitosh Roy Choudhury, and Mr. Pramatha K. Chakraverty.

3. ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE.
Mr. Mulchand Agarwala (Chairman), Mr. Atul Krishna Ghosh (Secretary), Mr. Ashutosh Banerjee Mr. Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, Mr. Nidhiraj Haldar,

4. VOLUNTEERS COMMITTEE.
Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra (Chairman), Mr. Nirpendra Nath Choudhury, (Secretary), Messrs. Brojendra Nath Gupta, Barendra Lal Mukherjee, Satish Chandra Sen,

5. SOCIAL AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar (Chairman), Mr. D. N. Roy (Secretary), Messrs. Vivekananda Mukherjee, Sisir Kumar Bose and Dr. S. K. Chakraverty, D. Litt.

6. PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.
Mr. Satyendra Kumar Bose (Chairman), Messrs. Promode Kumar Sen (Secretary), Prafulla Kumar Sarkar, Khagendra Nath Sen, Prafulla Kumar Mitter, Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Choudhury and D. Lauvie.

7. PANDAL COMMITTEE.
Mr. Makhan Lal Sen (Chairman), Messrs. Suren Neogy (secretary) Bhupati Mohan Sen, Bejoyla Chatterjee, Saroj Nath Ghosh and Anath Nath Mukherjee.

The Committee were empowered to co-opt.—United Press.

A. I. JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

LAHORE, July 19.

An emergent meeting of the Punjab Journalist Association held in the "Tribune" office welcomed the proposal of the Indian Journalist Association to hold an All-India Journalists' Conference.—United Press.

MADRAS ALSO FALLS IN LINE

MADRAS, July 19.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, the South Indian Journalists' Association welcomed the proposal of the Calcutta Journalists' Association to hold an All-India Journalists' Conference. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Conference:—

(1) Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor, "Indian Review", (2) Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, the "Swadeshmitran", (3) Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Editor, "Justice", (4) Mr. B. Dawood Shah, Editor, "Darul-Islam", (5) Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Editor, the "Andhra Patrika", (6) Mr. K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor, the "Hindu", and (7) Mr. V. Venkatswarulu Sastrulu, Editor, "Federal India".—United Press.

AMERICAN BROTHERS BREAK ENDURANCE FLIGHT RECORD

Remain In Air For More Than 23 Days

MERIDIAN (Mississippi), (By Mail).

The brothers Al and Fred Key to-night smashed the refuelling endurance flight record of 23 days 1 hr. 41 mins. 30 secs. set up by John and Kenneth Hunter at Chicago in 1930.

They had to continue in the air for an hour beyond this time to be successful and when notified they dipped their little plane Ole Mississippi in salute.

An escort of Army machines went up to honour the brothers, who sent out a wireless message that they were continuing in the hope of surpassing the unofficial record of 647 hrs. 29 mins.

This was made in 1930 by Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brion.

BRITISH CREW BEATEN IN AMERICAN PORT

Governor Apologises To Captain

SEATTLE, (Washington), (By Mail).

Two members of the crew of the British ship Pacific Ranger were beaten by four pickets at Olympia, the State capital.

This fact was revealed by Mr. Clarence D. Martin, the Governor of Washington, in a broadcast address to-night on the lumber strike.

The Governor added that in the name of the State of Washington he boarded the ship and personally apologised to the British captain for "this cowardly and shameful thing."

TRAM CRASHES IN SITTING ROOM

LONDON, (By Mail).

A family of five had a shock yesterday when a tram-car, leaving the lines, dashed head-on into the front of their house in Basildon Road, Plumstead.

Mr. C. H. Dallar, a printer, told a press reporter:

"We were in the back room listening to the wireless. Suddenly we heard a terrific crash and the whole house shook.

"A tram had turned into our sitting-room. The windows had gone, the front wall was crushed in and bricks and plaster were everywhere.

"Only the driver and conductor were on the tram and neither was hurt."

Outside Mr. Dallar's house is a notice: "All Cars Stop Here."

HOW ARE YOU THIS MORNING?

BETTER DOCTOR

It is the telephone that enables the doctor to watch your health continually. It is the telephone that keeps you in touch with your dear ones, friends and acquaintances. The telephone widens the scope of your social activities.

Shopping becomes so easy and in case of emergency—the telephone is your first and closest friend.

Install a telephone and your life will have a new meaning.

TELEPHONE IT'S QUICKER IT'S CHEAPER

From March last the rates of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., were reduced as follows:-
Business Lines: Before Rs. 300 per annum. Now Rs. 280 per annum or Rs. 72/8 per quarter.
Residential Lines: Before Rs. 200 per annum. Now Rs. 180 per annum or Rs. 45 per quarter.
Party Lines: Before Rs. 150 per annum. Now Rs. 135 per annum or Rs. 34 per quarter.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ltd.,
Home Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Labour Party And Honours

MR. R. H. TAWNEY'S DENUNCIATION

Mr. R. H. Tawney writes in the "New Statesman and Nation." I suppose that members of the Labour Party were too stunned by the honour conferred on it a fortnight ago, in the shape of the knighthood bestowed on its Chief Whip, to give immediate expression to the joyful emotions which, no doubt, they felt. Having now begun to sit up and take nourishment, I feel moved to break the awed silence with convalscent whispers.

I have not the acquaintance of the gentleman in question, nor as an individual does he concern me. For all I know, he may have consulted the Executive of the Party as to the propriety of his action, and, in any case, he has only done what others have done before him. It is not, therefore, as a person, but as a symbol, that I refer to him. Still less do I venture to comment on the taste shown by his fellows-in-glory of the Trade Union Movement. If Trade Unionists think that their officials will serve them best by dressing up in the livery of their inveterate opponents, one may regard that opinion as eccentric, but their eccentricities are their own business. But the conduct of the Chief Whip is not merely an individual matter. He is an honorary official of the Parliamentary Party; and, whatever fine distinctions may be drawn between his personal and public capacities, in a matter of this kind the two cannot be separated. So, at the risk of distracting the Executive in its task of drafting for the next Conference resolutions of congratulation to Sir Charles Edwards on his promotion, and of gratitude to the Government for its condescension in bestowing on the Party a certificate of its approval, I shou'd like to ask a few ill-mannered questions.

For a good many years the Labour Party has been in the habit of stating in its programmes and on public platforms that it stands for Social Equality. Has it jettisoned that article in its creed as too embarrassing electoral luggage? Or does it suppose that it will convert the public to a belief in Equality, if it does not, in its heart, believe in it itself? And does it expect to persuade them of the genuineness of its convictions, if prominent members of the Party sit up, like poodles in a drawing-room, wag their tails when patted, and lick their lips at the social sugar-plums tossed them by their masters? It has told the workers again and again that their strength is in solidarity, and that they must advance together, or not at all. Are they likely to believe it, if they see one of the honorary officers of the Party created to fight their battles accepting a knighthood from a Government the very initiation of which has been repeatedly denounced by his colleagues as an odious piece of treachery to the workers' cause? It has declared that it is committed to an uncompromising struggle with the plutocracy and all its works. Then why stick in its hair the very feathers which the plutocracy, in its more imbecile moments, loves to wear in its own? There may well be a case for distinctions conferred as recognised steps in an official career, for example on civil servants. But those accepted in recent years by some leaders of the Labour Movement are hardly in that category. The truth is, that the whole business of political honours stinks—stinks of snobbery, of the money for which, unless rumour is wholly misleading, a good many of them are sold, of the servile respect for wealth and social position which remains even to-day the characteristic and contemptible vice of large numbers of our fellow-countrymen. It is precisely these things which are among the principal obstacles in the path of the Labour Party. Why on earth does it go out of its way to strengthen their pernicious influence by allowing, without a murmur, its members to do obeisance to them? I am told that titles are a trifle, and that it is absurd to make a fuss about them. If they are such a trifle, why does anyone desire them? But they are not. Those who think that the acceptance of them does no harm have been mixing too long with blases politicians. They should attend their local Labour Parties, and listen for a change to the views of ordinary men and women. I know, of course, that the members of Party who have refused "honours" are a good deal more numerous than those who have accepted them and that fact should be remembered. The stuff, apparently, is hawked round, and sensible men, when they catch a whiff of it, tell the vendor for the Lord's sake to take it farther up the street. But the public cannot know that. All it sees is that some Labour politicians denounce the social system in one breath, and in the next behave as though they were on their knees before it. The conclusion it draws from the spectacle, and quite inevitably draws, is that Labour politicians are on the make to the same degree as other politicians, and that their full-mouthed indignation at social inequalities is vociferous cant.

I am told, again, that, though the thing is admittedly nauseous, it can't be helped. It is true, of course, that Privy Councillorships are not to be avoided, and that, as long as the House of Lords exists, the Labour Party must have members in it. That is a good reason why a Labour Government should make Privy Councillors and Peers in the number required to get its work done, and members of the Party who have accepted for that reason the positions in question have laid the Movment under an obligation. But, however singular the British Constution may be, it does not yet contain a Chamber of Knights—though, at the present rate, it soon may—or require that, before a man can become a Minister, he should prepare himself for his responsibilities by attaching to his name a prescribed percentage of the alphabet.

If the only case for "honours" is the practical one, it seems pretty easy to meet. Let the next Party Conference lay down (1) that no member of the Party shall accept any honours of the kind except from a Labour Government, (2) that no Labour Government shall confer any "honours" except such as are essential in order to enable it to do the job for which it was given power. Were that course adopted, a Labour Government would remain free to recommend the creation of such Peers and Privy Councillors as it required. But it should see less of the fawning business of Labour members succumbing, however, unheedingly, to the blandishments of a social system which the Labour Party is pledged to do its utmost to wind up.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 7, 1991.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 20, 1354.
Parsi: Behman 19, 1304.
Sunrise: 6-12.
Sunset: 7-18.
High Tide: 4-19, 16-21.
Low Tide: 9-58, 22-58.

Council of State by-election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency nomination of candidates.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 23

Council of State by-election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency: Scrutiny of nomination papers.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Bombay Gymkhana, Mud Sports in aid of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Cross Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode will speak on "The Grand Yasna Ceremonial."

SHIVAJI NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of this school Mr. M. K. Trilokekar, will deliver a public lecture on "Physical Culture" to-day (Monday), at 7-30 p.m. in the School Hall at Parel, Mr. B. N. Bhagwat will preside.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION.

The meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will be held in the Head Office of the Union at Parel, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the July 31, to discuss several important subject including fixing date, place for the annual general meeting and Conference of the Union, consideration of letter from the Labour Union for Unity, etc.

S. T. C. LECTURES.

A Course of Lectures for the benefit of candidates preparing for the S. T. C. Exam. will be given in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing on Tuesday (to-morrow).

"BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION."

The annual general election of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union will be held on Sunday, August 4, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the Thana Street, Princess Dock.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 3 and 4.

TENDENCIES IN MODERN INDIAN ART.

Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil will conduct the visitors round the Exhibition opened by the Universal Arts League, at Blavatsky Lodge in co-operation with the Youth Lodge T. E. and discuss "Tendencies in Modern Indian Art" at 7 p.m. to-day (Monday).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE:—From tree to Newspaper, the story of paper will be shown on the screen to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. at the Neighbourhood House, Byculla, the first of the series of Shows on the campaign of "Adult Education through the cinema."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"One New York Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid Millions". Daily at 4., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Noor-E-Yaman". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Goin' to Town". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Romance of Manhattan". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"Bharat-Ki-Betty." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Babes in Toyland." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Just Imagine." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Usha.". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"The Lightning Warrior" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon, Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Bai Laxmibai of Baroda. 1-0 p.m., Available Market Rates. 2-0 p.m., Close Down. 5-0 p.m., European Programme. A Relay of Empire Station if satisfactory. 6-0 p.m., Indian Programme. Light Music. Variety Programme. 7-30 p.m., Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-0 p.m., Here and There—(In Marathi). 8-15 p.m., General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-45 p.m., European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude. 9-10 p.m., The Week's Sport. By A. G. A. Norman. 9-25 p.m., Toc. H. Appeal. The Rev. F. Cowburn. 9-30 p.m., Parlophone International Hour. Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Italian. Selection "Il Trovatore" Verdi. French. Ninon Vallin. (a) "Clair De Lune" Faure. (b) "Autumn." English. John Hendry. (a) "Too Beautiful for Words." (b) "A Beggar in Love." Leslie Hutchinson. (a) "Blue Moon." (b) "You and the night." German. Richard Tauber. "Hark, Hark, The Lark" Schubert. "Faith in Spring" Schubert. Russian. S. Danilewsky. (a) "Black Eyes." (b) "Tell me you love me." Valdimir Rosing. (a) "The Song of the Volga Boatmen." (b) "The Song of the Flea." Spanish. Odeon Theatre Orchestra. (a) "Speak Easy". (b) "Bolero." 10-30 p.m., God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Allahabad On September 22

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The Prayag Sangit Samiti has decided to organise an All-India Music Conference and Competition in connection with the second convocation of the Prayag Sangit Samiti Academy of Music to be held from September 22 to September 30. Among the most important items to be discussed in the conference are the following: (1) The adoption of a common notation. (2) To settle the six principal ragas and their standard form (3) Papers will be read on the different aspects of classical music and its historical development during the Moghul period.

All the musicians and scholars will notify to the Secretary by August 15, the papers they intend reading before the conference. The papers received by August 25 will be printed for presentation before the conference.

The competition will be open to 'bonafide' students, both boys and girls. For rules of competition and other matters enquire from: Mr. Balinath Sahai, Secretary of the Prayag Sangit Samiti, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.

Magistrate's Order Of Committal Quashed

High Court Directs Discharge Of Merchant In "Criminal Breach Of Trust" Case

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 20.

Can the declaration of an accused person that he is the sole surviving partner in the firm and the sole owner of it be construed as "mental" misappropriation of the firm's immovable property?

This point was decided in the affirmative by Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, who committed to sessions Panna Navlaji, a Marwari Merchant, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in January last.

DISCHARGE ORDERED.

Aggrieved by this order, Panna Navlaji preferred a revision application in the Bombay High Court, whose decision has negatived the Magistrate's order of committal.

It was heard before Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Macklin, who quashed the commitment and directed that the petitioner Panna Navlaji be discharged.

The facts of the case were that the petitioner was a partner, and alleged that he was then the only partner, in the firm of Jodha Hemaji and Company doing business at Thana. All the capital of the firm belonged to Jodha Hemaji, who died many years ago. His grandson Gulabchand succeeded him as heir, and on his death, his wife Atyabai became entitled to the property. Various persons had been partners in the firm and left it. In 1926 a suit was brought by one Chunilal Dhulaji, who at that time was a partner, for dissolution and accounts.

By the decree of the first class subordinate Judge at Thana in that suit the shares of the partners were determined, and Atyabai widow of Gulabchand was assigned a share of five annas. But the decree in that suit is still under appeal.

In 1934 Atyabai gave a power of attorney to one Multanmal and on that authority he attempted to inspect the accounts of the firm. That was resisted by Panna, who contended that he was the sole partner with the sole right of managing the business of the firm, and that Atyabai was not legally a partner but merely a creditor.

In his written statement put in the course of the proceedings under sections 145 and 147 Cr. P. Code, the petitioner Panna Navlaji had admitted that Atyabai was the heir of Jodha Hemaji and entitled to a share of the profits and interest on the money belonging to her. But he denied that she was legally a partner, and alleged that her claim was that of a creditor of the firm only.

The present charge of criminal breach of trust appeared to be based substantially on that denial by Panna of Atyabai's partnership.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Broomfield in the course of the judgment, observed: "We have examined these depositions and are unable to find in them any clear admission that Atyabai is legally a partner in the firm. The petitioner's case is and has always been based on the definition of relationship between partners and what constitutes partnership contained in the new Indian Partnership Act."

"No Misappropriation," continued Mr. Justice Broomfield, "in the ordinary sense is even alleged. The petitioner has been managing the property of the firm, and it seems that he has kept full accounts of his management, and there is no indication that any of the property has been removed or concealed.

Refuting the Magistrate's conclusion that nothing more was necessary to complete the offence of criminal breach of trust than a "mental act," Mr. Justice Broomfield observed: "In the circumstances which have been made to appear in this case, I am by no means satisfied that anything has been done by the petitioner which could properly be said to amount to misappropriating or converting to his use any of the property of the firm.

Their lordships opined that these criminal proceedings should not be allowed to continue, and therefore they quashed the order of committal and directed that the petitioner Panna Navlaji be discharged.

Mr. K. N. Dharap, Advocate, appeared for the applicant, Mr. P. V. Nijsure for the opponent and Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

A.-I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION AND MELA

Railway Concession To Participants

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The General Secretary of the Allahabad Swadeshi League Allahabad writes:—

The following concession had been granted to the participants of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition and Mela organised by the Allahabad Swadeshi League and to be held during the Diwali from 24th of October to 4th November over the East Indian Railway, excluding Hardwar Dehra Railway, for the carriage of Goods, including excempted articles, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 100 in any one parcel of package, by goods train vide Chief Commercial Manager's letter CR TM225|S|Pt. I Dated the 16th July 1935.

I. On the forward Journey, full tariff rates, subject in all cases to ordinary Tariff conditions.

II. On the return journey, free provided the following conditions are fulfilled.

1. The goods must have been unsold.
2. They must be consigned to the Station from which originally despatched and by the same route.
3. They will be carried at owner's risk the necessary risk note being signed,
4. The form of certificate, must be obtained from the Manager of the Exhibition at the time of original despatch and must be tendered duly filled and signed when making application for the concession on the return journey.
5. The above concession will remain in force from the 9th of October 1935 to 19th of November 1935, both days inclusive.

Nuisance Charge Against Railway Clerk

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, July 20.

Kalidas Shivshankar, a passenger on the parcel-train, was examined on behalf of the prosecution yesterday, when the hearing was resumed before Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the Resident Magistrate of the case in which Mahomed Ismail Ruzeri, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, stands charged under the Indian Railways Act with having committed nuisance to passengers in a train on June 4 last.

After two defence witnesses, gave evidence, the hearing was adiourned to July 26.

Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, railway police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. E. A. Vaz for the defence.

FACILITIES FOR PROPERTY-OWNERS

How Govt. Propose To Tackle Salvage Problem

(From A Correspondent.)
QUETTA (By Mail.)

It is understood from authoritative sources that when salvaging actually begins, ample notice will be given to property owners to enable them to be present while the ruins of their houses and shops are actually being excavated and to take away with them all movable property of value.

The salvaging will be done actually under their eyes under the supervision of a British Officer, who will see to it that the work is done as carefully as possible, reducing the chances of further damage to property. In the case of any dispute arising regarding the ownership of property, which might have fallen into another adjacent house, as all the houses have fallen one upon the other, the question of ownership will be decided on the spot according to the evidence adduced by the disputants themselves.

Selections of portions to be salvaged will be made after due consideration of all the necessities of the circumstances and medical requirements. Each property holder will be fully apprised of the regular procedure under which the salvaging will be done.

Housing arrangements will be made for property owners during their stay in Quetta. In the case of indignant property owners, free railway passes will be given both ways. They will also be given free accommodation and rations and provided with free lorry transport to carry their rescued property to the railway station at Government expense.

Every property owner will have to be identified by a committee of persons who had been living in their wards or some respectable persons.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Censor And Producer

The Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, in their third annual report, have brought to light how the film producer had to suffer under the censorship as it works at present in Bombay. The report says: "One of the members of the Society, viz, the Ajanta Cinetone Ltd., is reported to have suffered even to the extent of being compelled to suspend production as a result of the banning of 'The Mill' or 'Sheth-ki-Ladki' by the Bombay Board of Film Censors even after drastic alterations, according to the suggestions made by the Board itself, had been made therein. The institution of the Censor must be a help to the industry like the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures of America. At present there is no co-operation between the Censor and the Producer in India. Events have proved that the constitution of the Board requires drastic alterations. The Board cannot be allowed, with impunity to ruin a producer, who gives employment to scores of persons. The Indian members on the Board have grown so old in the service of the Board that they can hardly be expected to move with the times. The film industry needs all the more representation on the Board, efforts in respect of which are already being made by the Society."

This indictment from the most representative organisation of the Indian Movie world, speaks volumes against the rusty situation of film-censoring. Enlightened opinion on what is harmful to the people in general would be always welcome from an intelligent Board of Censors. But not always are the views of the Board enlightened. Otherwise the attitude of the Censor in refusing permission to exhibit the film "The Black Fury" starring Paul Muni, would have been inexplicable.

As long as the Censor continues to be a drag on the industry, one cannot hope for better and brighter pictures in this country. The position would considerably improve if the authorities realised that the public is always the best judge as far as pictures of entertainment are concerned and, in a majority of cases, the censor is a superfluity.

Public Telephones

It will be generally admitted that the rate of 2 annas a call charged by the Telephone Company for using the Public Telephone is excessive. There are a large number of persons who would like to make use of the Public Telephone but are prevented from doing so by the prohibitive rate. There is a strong case for reducing the rate from two annas to one anna. Experience has shown that the demand for telephone service is essentially elastic, varying inversely with the price charged. The Telephone Company would, therefore, be not only doing a public service in reducing the rate but also increasing its own profits.

A.-I. KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Mr. Satyamurti's Appeal To Manufacturers And Dealers

Mr. S. Satyamurti, President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee Madras, writes:—

All arrangements for running the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition under the auspices of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee are progressing rapidly. We are receiving several enquiries from manufacturers and dealers of swadeshi goods about the exhibition. About 100 pucca stalls 12 ft. by 9 ft. with corrugated sheet roofing will be constructed. "Congress House", wherein the Exhibition is to be held is situated in the heart of the City of Madras and is largely frequented by the public.

I appeal to all manufacturers and dealers of swadeshi goods all over India to take this opportunity of exhibiting their products. It is needless for me to say that the progress of a nation is wedded to the agricultural and industrial progress of the country. Exhibitions of these kind provide the best facilities for marketing the products of the manufacturers.

SIDE SHOWS

Besides the Exhibition proper, arrangements are also being made to have attractive side shows and entertainments. The Exhibition is scheduled to run for one month from December 15, 1935 to January 14, 1936. We are confident that more than two lakhs of people will visit the exhibition during the period. All communications may be addressed to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Congress House, Mount Road, Madras.

STOP IMPORTATION OF SILK FENTS

Silk Merchants' S.O.S. To Commerce Member

The President of the Silk Merchants' Association has sent the following telegramme to the Commerce Member of the Government of India on July 20.

The Silk Merchants' Association protests most strongly against the heavy importations of artificial silk fents. These are not genuine fents but cut pieces or manufactured in any way to appear fents to evade import duties. The difference in duty is about one to five.

Genuine business will absolutely be ruined.

Please stop importation of these goods or charge the same duty as for the whole pieces. Even one yard and under will not serve our purpose. These tactics of merchants frustrate quota arrangements and also retard and ruin, regular trade.

Please take prompt action to protect Government Revenue and trade.

RISHIKUL AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

Results Of Examinations Held By U. P. Board Of Indian Medicine

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the examinations from Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar held by the Board of Indian Medicine, U. P. in 1935:

IV YEAR (Final) EXAM.

Bhagwati Prasad Katyar, Madan Gopal Gupta, Parmanand Atri, Ram Saran Das Saxena, Rama Nand Ashthana, Vishnu Datt Sharma, Dharma Nand Tewari, Janardhan Prasad Modgil, Mahanand Booty, Balwant Rai Patel, Anand Prakash Maharana, Tej Bahadur Singh, and Ram Nagina Pandey.

Fourteen students appeared out of which 13 students have come out successful.

THIRD YEAR EXAM.

Jai Ram Misra, Shanti Prakash Dube, Kailash Narain Singh, Daya Ram Joshi, Mathura Das Gupta, Jai Krishna Verma, Asha Ram Sukla, Hari Charan Lal, Chandra Kishore Sarma, Shive Dat Kapore, Dayanand Pathak, and Prakash Chandra Kudesa.

Thirteen students appeared, 12 have come out successful, the 13th is in compartment.

SECOND YEAR EXAM.

Bhagwat Saran Rastogi, Madan Mohan Sharma, Mathur Dat Joshi, Dawendra Nath Sharma, Satya Deo, Ram Bhusan Vile Purshottam Narain, Ram Murti Saxen Athak, Parma Nand Sarma, Deo Rai, and Ram Gopal.

Twelve appeared, 11 have come out successful.

HIGH PRICE OF PETROL IN INDIA

Immense Benefits By Advent Of Indian Companies In Oil Business

In India petrol is sold at a ridiculously high price but during the last 2 to 3 years due to certain Indian firms' commencing to import kerosene and petrol into India, wherever their supply was available, prices in those territories were reduced. But as soon as the stocks of the Indian companies ran short or were finished, the prices were again raised, thus great hardships were inflicted upon the public. At present petrol is being sold in Bombay at Rs. -/14/- per gallon whereas in other parts of the country as high as Rs. 2 per gallon is charged.

The New Indian Petrol Company which is being floated on a large scale has arranged for a continuous supply of petrol and oils in the Indian market, which will surely lead to kerosene and petrol being sold in the different parts of the country at a moderate price. Thus a large portion of the yearly exorbitant profits of crores of rupees sent out of the country will be retained in the country, and the public in India will get the benefit of the same.

WHY SHOULD YOU JOIN

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLLEGE 100, Godown Street, Madras.

1. Because it is the only Institution in India that has passed out students with credit for the last 13 years in Cambridge Senior in 6 months & Electric Engineering in 8 months.
2. Because it is the only College in Southern India where Zemindars, European Officers, Sons of Rajahs & Nawabs L. M. & S.'s & M. B. B S.'s have read for Senior Cambridge & Higher School Certificate, and B. A B. L.'s & M. A.'s for Commercial Diplomas.
3. Because it inaugurated the tution for Bombay High Court Advocate's Test for School-Finalists, Cambridge Higher London Matric & LL.B. Public Service Commission Test & commands the Highest number of students for the same.
4. Because it guarantees success; default refunds Fees.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALSO
LAUREL-HARDY
in "DIRTY WORK"

Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.

KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.
Daily 3 Shows at
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
HELD OVER for the
FIFTH WEEK!
STILL THE CROWDS ARE ROARING IN TO SEE
EASTERN ARTS'
PROUD PRESENTATION
"Bharatki Beti"
Seldom has the Public seen
Such a MOVING STORY
Such FINE DRAMA
Such SUPERB ACTING
The Picture Throbs to the Heartbeat of one whose
ONLY SIN WAS LOVE!
An All-Star
Unsurpassed Cast
RATTAN BAI
YASMIN, SAROJINI, KAMALA, DADI SARKARI, HAMID, GOPE, SHIVDASANI
It is an
EASTERN ARTS
PRODUCTION
The Best Show in Town
NEXT THURSDAY at 2 p.m.
SPECIAL
"ZENANA" SHOW
NEXT THURSDAY at 2 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SONGS—GIRLS—COLOUR SPECTACLE!

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Mr. J. L. Blakiston lunched at Government House on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay laid the Corner Stone of the Nowrosjee Wadia College Buildings at Poona on Saturday.

Telephone No. 22851, Post Box No. 223. Telegrams "Chronicle" Registered No. B-1093.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 22, 1935

WANTED CLEAR LEAD

In urging the All-India Congress Committee "to give a definite lead to the people as to the Congress attitude towards the constitutional Reforms with special reference to the Provincial Governments," the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has echoed the feeling in the whole country. A definite lead is particularly necessary because of the conflicting opinions given by different prominent Congress leaders, who in the absence of a lead from the A.I.C.C., are carrying on propaganda in favour of their respective opinions more or less openly. The B.P.C.C.'s reticence on the question of accepting office is evidence of its being a very controversial topic; but that fact itself calls for a definite lead, it being understood that all parties will loyally accept the A.I.C.C.'s decision, as final. It is interesting to note in this connection that a resolution opposing "any alliance with the Rightist parties in the country for running the next elections to the Legislatures or for forming Ministries in case the Congress decides in favour of capturing seats of power and prestige" fell through for want of a seconder. The House evidently refused to rule out in advance every alliance with non-Congress bodies even if the alliance is on terms consistent with Congress policy. Indeed, every effort should be made to secure concerted action under Congress lead without in any way compromising the policy recommended by the A.I.C.C.

Enrol Voters

So far as enrolling voters on the electoral rolls is concerned, the B.P.C.C. did well not to wait for instructions from the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee. While requesting the latter body to give complete instructions in the matter, the B.P.C.C. has already decided to take steps immediately to see that the largest possible number of voters register their names in the rolls. There need be no doubt about the Congress contesting the elections in normal times. In any case, nothing is lost, but much is gained, by the rolls being made as full as possible. The very propaganda that is necessary to achieve this object will bring Congress workers into close contact with the electorate, and such contact will be useful in spreading Congress influence among the voters. The B.P.C.C. will need the services of a large number of volunteers to achieve any substantial measure of success in its new task; but we trust it will command ample resources both in man and money.

Congress And States

Another important topic that calls for clarification is the Congress attitude towards the States. This question did not come up before the B.P.C.C. at its last meeting. But Mr. Amritlal Seth, General Secretary, Indian States' People's Conference, has given notice of an important resolution on this subject, to be moved at the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. He is in fact trying to requisition a special meeting of the A.I.C.C. to consider his resolution. Whether such a meeting is finally requisitioned or not, we hope the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. will thoroughly discuss this topic and define the Congress attitude towards the States in terms that will leave no room for any doubt. Apart from the vagueness of the past resolutions on the subject the need for clarification has been felt in view of some thoroughly reactionary opinions on the position of the States people, recently expressed by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. Moreover, a fairly large section of the States subjects is dissatisfied with the present attitude of the Congress towards the States, differently interpreted by different people. We do not see why the States people should not be given a definite assurance that no scheme of Federation will be accepted by the Congress unless it fully safeguards the rights of the States people. Let it not be forgotten in the discussion of this topic that the Congress is pledged to win complete independence for "the people of India" including, of course, the States people.

Italy And Musalmans

We are indebted to a special correspondent for an interesting review of the position of Muslims in Abyssinia which we gladly publish on another page. But while the informative review has an obvious value of its own, it does not, we are afraid, affect the present Italo-Abyssinian issue. And it emphatically does not justify the course that Signor Mussolini has thought fit to pursue in the name of Italy. Slavery, we grant, does exist in Abyssinia and it may be that Muslims in that country are worse sufferers than others. But how does it strengthen the justice or ethics of Italian claims? What Mussolini proposes to do—and he does not trouble to hide his intentions—is to subjugate Abyssinia and bring her under the domination of Fascist Italy. Slavery is not limited to one type of it, in its actual consequences. Imperialism is also a slave-driver and what Italian intentions amount to is the desire not to free Muslims but politically to reduce the rest also to the state of the Muslims. There are motes in the eyes of European countries too, and Italy is most certainly one of them.

As to Italy's sympathy with Mussalmans, we are, quite frankly, simply amazed at the certificate that Emir Schikeb Arslan seeks to give to Signor Mussolini and to Italy—unless, of course, both our correspondent and ourselves are doing a grave injustice to the great Syrian patriot. Signor Mussolini is urged to be a friend of Musalmans and Abyssinia an enemy. Ten years ago—long before the publication of Lady Simon's book on "Slavery" to which our correspondent refers—Signor Mussolini's representative at the League of Nations had commended in enthusiastic terms the Christianity and age-long civilisation of Abyssinia! Incidently even now when Il Duce has fallen out with Abyssinia he roars his eloquent and fighting denunciations in terms of Black and White. And Abyssinian Muslims are black not white.

Nor is that all. Twenty-four years ago Italy over-ran Tripoli and—with the benevolent and sympathetic connivance and support of European Powers, we freely admit—cynically lacerated the feelings of the Muslim world. Twelve years ago Italy was feeling deep resentment—as if it were a moral outrage—at being baulked by the Allies of Anatolia which she had regarded as her own war-booty! The latest instance is the most illuminating. Writing in the London "Daily Herald" in mail week Mr. W. N. Ewer quotes the following passage from an Italian paper:—

> "As to Africa we ought to make a push to the right and a push to the left, with Tripoli as a pivot, laying hands on Tunis on the one side, on Egypt on the other, with a piece of Nubia, linking up with our Red Sea possessions by way of the Nile."

We need add no more than one word. And it is this, that all these countries are—Muslim.

ALL EYES ON WARDHA

Task Before Working Committee

(By A CONGRESSMAN)

I.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress is announced to meet at Wardha towards the end of this month. The problems that the Committee will have to consider are numerous and fundamental and several of them call for immediate and unequivocal decisions. The delightful vagueness with which vital questions have hitherto been handled and the elusive nature of the numerous statements of leaders on various occasions have clouded vital issues resulting in utter confusion in Congress politics. To remove this confusion and to put an end to the uncertain indeterminism of the High Command it is necessary that the hard facts of the situation that confront the country's march to its goal of national Independence should be faced with courage and foresight. If this is to be done, the profitless policy of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds must give place to a correct enunciation of the objective of the Congress and the road it would ask the country to traverse to achieve it. Will the Working Committee do so? This is the question that suggests to me, as it must be to numerous other Congressmen all over the country, on the eve of the Wardha meeting.

Bombay Session—And After

Nine months have gone by since the Indian National Congress held its plenary session in Bombay. The phenomenal enthusiasm that marked the Congress session soon died away with the realisation that it has only left the country in the woods, without a programme of action, organisational or otherwise, without a correct lead on the various questions that arise on the consolidation of the strength gained during the years of struggle. Such activities as the Congressmen used to interest themselves in were parcelled out to "specialised" organisations. And they have sunk into the futile paths of reformism or idealism. Does anyone at this time of the day deny that the Harijan Board, the Spinners' Association or the newsfangled Village Industries Association have shut out the work of dynamic organisation for the fundamental struggle, that is, the struggle for capture of power? Does any one still assert that these bodies can in any way further the work of consolidating the immense mass energy released in the course of the last few years' struggles? Then there is the Parliamentary Board. No one denies to-day the utility of this activity. But in a country still struggling for a place in the sun, for freedom, parliamentary activity will be futile if it is not linked with the wider struggle of the people outside. The lack of a programme for the development of that wider struggle in the country has paralysed the political life of the entire nation.

Possible Reaction

Spectacular victories in the Legislative Chamber may allay public suspicions and fears for sometime, but it will not be long before the realisation, that these victories are empty nothings,comes and when it comes demoralization will be complete and all the fiery ordeals the people have gone through will be reduced to a mockery. The reaction to such a state will be despair born out of helplessness. It is this reality that stares the Congress to-day. To face it and pull the organisation out of such a dreadful, if not suicidal, contingency must be the prime task of the High Command. To Wardha, therefore, are all eyes turned to-day. In the following article I shall try to formulate some problems which seem to me vital on which the Congress Working Committee should concentrate its attention and take definite decisions.

(To Be Continued.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

League Of Nations In The Doldrums

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, July 12.
(By Air Mail.)

This week British parliamentarians and journalists find themselves in a quandary. There are threatening events ahead of European nations as a result of Mussolini's insistent demand to permit Italy's Colonial expansionist policy. Everyone in public life of Britain seems consequently called upon to say a lot about this event although Britain's past history precludes her statesmen from finding faults with other nations. The real upshot, as one can see, is that the old politicians of Britain and of Europe too want to go back to the morals and policies of the old world as it stood before the last War. They had always been unwilling to accept that a new political world has actually come into existence since the War.

Attack Against The League

The activities of the League of Nations have once again come into more prominence as a result of the breakdown of the Conciliation Commission in Holland and the decision of the Italian Government to continue its war preparations in Abyssinia. It will be remembered that the League was seriously put forward before the world as a great international and human institution that was to turn the old savage war-making peoples of the world into civilised human beings. At least the innocent man in the street was made to believe this. Now the statesmen of Europe have been trying to expose the League as nothing more than a time-serving institution to be used as a pawn for clever moves by Britain and France on the chess-board of Europe. In Britain an open campaign has been started by responsible writers to agitate that the League should be abandoned as a useless and expensive organisation, which they describe as a League of pious resolutions without means or power to enforce its decision. But there is a certain class of politicians in this country which believes that the League is still serviceable as an instrument of international hypocrisy and must be allowed to continue as such. On the other hand, another school of politicians consider that if it is allowed to exist even with its useless programme at the present moment, it may in future begin to acquire some usefulness. In the early days of the League it used to be a coveted honour for various nations and Governments to be admitted into the League, but today the League has to beg and coax different nations not to fall away from its membership!

The fact is matters have reached such a pass that on the strength of military power, nations are threatening to leave the League even if it dared to offer them advice or suggestion in order to stop settlements of disputes by war. After Japan, Germany made herself bold to revive her notorious spirit of militarism. Germany deserted the consultating chambers of the League of Nations, and German re-armament became a reality of life in Germany and a fully acknowledged fact by the British Government. A few weeks ago this re-armed Germany had become the danger-spot in Europe. Now Italy herself has come out with bombastic and determined plans for a war on Abyssinia. Italian ambition to conquer large tracts in Abyssinia, if not the whole of it, is nearly fifty years old. It is the revival not only of the old ambition but of the old spirit of war. Thus the League of Nations is put to open ridicule and treated with contempt.

Futile Debate

From the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, when Sir Samuel Hoare made his first speech on British foreign policy, it is clear that the Italian menace is not only sounded in Addis Ababa but is echoed in Geneva and in Central Europe. The debate on this issue in the House was decidedly futile and insipid. When it was easy for Britain to take very effective steps through the League to put a complete stoppage to the growth of militarism in Japan and in Germany, she adopted an exactly opposite policy. Poor Sir Samuel Hoare has now to implore Italy for peace and to proclaim the value of the League! But he did not tell Germany to suspend naval military and aerial rearmament till the League considered the whole situation. Nor did he send any message to Japan on Thursday to stop her onward march in China. Naturally, the one conclusion to which many who listened to him, came was that this Foreign Sec-

(Continued on page 12).

Frankly Speaking

JAPAN IS INDIGNANT!

The Japanese Foreign Minister has given an assurance to the Italian Ambassador that "Japan does not intend to take sides at present in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute." M. Hirota could naturally say nothing else even if Japan had any intention of taking sides of which there does not appear to be the least likelihood inspite of the qualifying phrase at present." But we note that the newspapers are agitated. They are even indignant. The whole press is angry with the Japanese Ambassador in Italy, on the ground probably of his weakness. And Tokyo is being treated to spirited placards to the effect that "Japanese people stand to help Abyssinia" and "Japanese who belong to a so-called coloured race, cannot allow Italian troops to invade Abyssinia." This moral indignation against Italy's declared designs on Abyssinia is magnificent; but we have a suspicion that it is due not so much to a "coloured" people's self-respect as to Japanese economic interests in Abyssinia. We earnestly hope we are wrong.

ANOTHER NAZI DRIVE

All is evidently not quite well in the State of Herr Hitler. Inspite of concentration camps, ruthless suppressions and equally ruthless purges the Nazis appear to be afraid of serious trouble arising in Germany, if it has not already raised its head. Count von Helldorf, "a ruthless opponent of Socialists and Communists", has been appointed the Chief of Police and "mines have been laid down for waging war in order to cleanse Berlin of Communist attempts to sow dissension and the reactionary activities of Bolshevist and Jewish arrogance." Are we to expect a repetition of June 1934? But this is not all. The new drive does not appear to be manned against Communists, Socialists and Jews only.

ALL ROUND REVOLT

Attention is also to be given to the Steel Helmets and ex-Servicemen's organisations too. They are "Right" patriots like the Nazis. But while their co-operation was welcome, Nazis never took kindly to them. They were, however, treated with more or less indulgent indifference. Now, however, drastic measures have been taken against both. Curiously enough, almost immediately after the much-boosted visit of British ex-Servicemen, Steel Helmets are being dissolved, demonstrations banned, and several high officers taken in "protective custody" and sent to concentration camps. All this means that a drive has been launched simultaneously against all non-Nazi elements. And this in turn means only one thing. The revolt against Nazis is, so far from being dead, raising its head. This is not altogether surprising. The internal situation in Germany is very far from satisfactory and the economic condition has been steadily deteriorating. Outwardly Germany may appear to be triumphant as witness the Anglo-German Naval Pact and the successful defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. But a hungry people cannot be fed indefinitely with weed patriotism and wild promises.

HONOUR THE PROMISE

With regard to the representations received recently by the Government of India from various commercial bodies on the question of the contract for the Howrah Bridge, our special correspondent at Simla believes that the sympathetic assurances given by Simla still stand but that, "technically speaking, the matter does not rest with the Government of India". The assurances, of course, stand, and will not be directly repudiated. But the trouble has always been that in such matters the final decision lies with the British Government and that means a great deal. Our correspondent expects that, as the contract has already induced a number of leading firms in India to make a combine to promote plans of rationalisation on the lines suggested by the Tariff Board, the Government of India may throw their whole weight in the direction of giving the Bridge work to firms in India. The Government of India's duty is clear and that is to support steadfastly India's claims and honour their own promises. But it remains to be seen whether they will once again submit to dictation from Whitehall.

YOUTH'S DUTY

The appeal to ward off inferiority complex and to cultivate the spirit of independence and national pride, which Mr. K. F. Nariman made to Muslim Youth at the annual gathering of the Anjuman-ai-Shabhane Muslimeen, should find response in the hearts of all Indian youths irrespective of their creed. And we cannot too strongly endorse his advice that they should study the lives of the great ones of the past, their courage and determination, their self-sacrifice and suffering for noble causes, as a guide and help to building their own character. Equally commendable was his practical suggestion that Indian youth should take up work of removing the blot of illiteracy from their country. What more glorious task can youth address itself to than that of spreading light through the land?

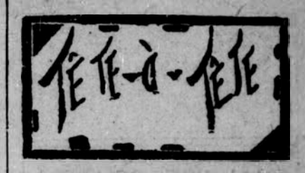
— PRESS VIEWS —

The Viceroy At The Golden Temple

"The Catholic Leader" of Madras is scandalised by Lord Willingdon's visit to the Golden Temple at Amritsar and his offering of Rs. 152 at the shrine and at Akhal Takht. Bishops and Archbishops are gratified when a Hindu Maharaja lays the foundation-stone of a Church and makes liberal grants for its benefit. We suppose that heathen money may be taken out without scandal to Catholic susceptibilities but Christian money should not go to heathen religious institutions. The Viceroy draws Rs. 20,000 a month from revenues largely contributed by non-Christians. Christian colleges and other institutions draw large grants from the same sources. All this is acceptable to the conscience of the "Catholic Leader" but the graceful offering of a paltry Rs. 152 to the Golden Temple scandalises this pious "Catholic Leader." We do not wonder that Catholicism is in bad odour in old Catholic countries.—"Indian Social Reformer."

A Generous Gesture

The Punjab Government has promised to restore to the Muslim community a certain mosque in Lahore, now used as a sessions court, as a reward for their good behaviour during the Sahidgunj Gurudwara dispute. For the hasty pulling down of the mosque, by the irresponsible section among the Sikhs, it is felt that certain reparation is due to the Muslims and it is suggested that the Sikhs should raise money and build a new mosque and thus bring to a satisfactory end that unfortunate episode. It is a good suggestion and must be acted upon now that the Government is prepared to hand over an old mosque which can be rebuilt with the money raised. The Sikhs and the Muslims have to live in peace and friendship as good neighbours in the Punjab and something must be done to remove the Muslim grievance.—"Tribune."



Iraq, Reuter informs us, will have a new railway line linking her with Europe as a result of an agreement with the Iraq Government and the Directors of the company of which Lord Glenconner is Chairman.

But since you more or less rightly interrupt, let's say no more.

* * * *

Italy has sent a note to Addis Ababa protesting against the Abyssinian Emperor's speech.

What would have happened if Addis Ababa had sent a note to Rome protesting against Signor Mussolini's gun-carriage oratory and references to "Blacks"?

* * * *

Mr. Satyamurti is to preside, says a report, over the Manamadura Taluk Political Conference on July 24.

To save time, will his Presidential speech, we wonder, be taken as spoken?

* * * *

Doctor Ambedkar is reported to have declared that he had done his bit for his community and should be allowed to retire from politics.

We agree. Both about the bit and the retirement.

* * * *

Rationalization Of Shipping Tonnage

—Press headline.

We see no sense in it.

* * * *

A well-known astrologer who is now in Bombay has made certain remarkable predictions about the next Viceroy of India. According to him the Viceroy would be "of liberal views, though he may belong to the Conservative Party, with a scientific bent of mind and well-versed in agriculture." Though the Shastri Maharaj cannot yet tell the name, he can confidently say that the new Viceroy's name begins with the letters M and I.

On hearing this our Junior colleague rushed to his great friend and super-astrologer Juthabhai Labhardas

And he has the following report to make.

"After studying the constellations formed by the antiphlogistination of Venus and Mars (the two planets that influenced Viceroyalty) and consulting (1) the orbit of Cancer and Serpentine, (2) newspaper files, (3) Zeero's Shilling "I Tell Your Future", (obtainable at Railway bookstalls for a rupee) and (4) each other's palms and pockets, we have arrived at the conclusion, that the Shastri Maharaj's predictions though correct in their essentials do not go far enough. We have also detected a slight error in his reading of the stars which has been perhaps caused by the cloudy weather. It is not the name that begins with an M but the title, and as for the name it contains, we are in a position to state, besides L n th g w. Like the great Shastri we too cannot go farther than that. The stars are too shrouded in monsoon clouds.

We agree with him, however, that the next Viceroy would be an agriculture expert, the fact that Capricorn is merrily going along the milky way clearly indicates that he would have to his credit a report on agriculture in India written seven or eight years ago.

And here we cannot end without expressing our frank appreciation of the Shastri's astrological talents. We meant his prediction that the next Viceroy will be able to induce the Princes to come into the Federation for no other astrologer had yet got the least inkling of it—though, on our part, we had suspected it when we saw Venus entering the bower of Saturn (no Satan).

P.S.—As to the Shastri's prediction regarding the beginning of war about the end of August or beginning of September, he should consult the latest newspapers—pardon, we mean, new combinations of stars. Doesn't he see Mars furiously heading for——Erth?"

* * * *

GRIEVANCES OF DELHI TONGAWALAS

Municipal Secretary's Ignorance

—Delhi paper.

That is hardly anything to grieve about.

* * * *

What are the ten most important years in a woman's life?

25 to 26.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

War clouds are gathering in the horizon closer and closer. All hopes of an amicable settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute have vanished. Both the nations having, mobilised their respective forces, are getting ready for the war. But in view of the unfavourable climatic conditions Signor Mussolini may modify his bellicose attitude. Nobody knows when the first shot will be fired. Is the collective system of peace in Europe at an end?

* * * *

Markets are evincing a drooping tendency. In the absence of any stimulating news from Washington both cotton and silver are sagging day by day. Others remained colourless.

* * * *

Despite the absence of any unharmful news, almost panicky conditions prevailed in the share market. This week, and there has been a collapse in the prices of almost all sections. It is alleged that some of prominent bulls having lost heavily in silver, are trying to liquidate their holdings in the share market to meet their commitments in other markets. It is further reported that a small group of bears taking this opportunity are making 'bear raids' thus creating a panic in the market. Further the professional supporters are standing aloof. Weak holders are caught. Steels are hammered mercilessly. Textiles registered new levels. Cements are depressed.

But nothing happened to justify such a widespread panic. General industrial conditions do not warrant such low levels. Purchases of any scrip at current levels may prove profitable. Steels may be favoured in particular at present prices. In addition to the exceedingly sound position of the concern. Tata Iron and Steel Company has come to a private agreement with the European Cartel to supply goods required by the Indian market over and above the quantity which they are supplying at present. This agreement ensures an increase in the earnings of the concern in future.

Cements in particular are depressed so low that purchases may be favoured in this section without any further consideration. There is a continuous improvement in the consumption of cement, and there are also talks of amalgamation of all the companies into one single unit.

* * * *

The president of the Stock-Exchange has been severely criticised for not preventing—dealing that precipitated almost a crisis. As the head of a very responsible public institution, it is his duty always to interfere, and to take preventive action, if possible, in matters that are likely to disturb the free trading in the market. On previous occasions he issued timely warnings. Though he has got the right to scrutinise the books of all the brokers, he cannot prevent them from making short sales. This is a necessary evil of all the forward markets. Such bear raids are common. But, unfortunately, the ignorant public will be caught. And so, the President of the Stock-Exchange may not be able to do anything in the matter. But for the purposes of facilitating free and unfettered trading, and for preventing heavy losses to the ignorant public. The President may advise them, if necessary warn them, not to repeat such nefarious activities, so that the resentment of the public may not be provoked.

* * * *

Despite the fact that the London gilt-edged market has remained firm, the local Securities market has remained dull of course in sympathy with the share market. The slight premium at which the new sterling loan of the Government of India is quoted, is proof positive of the fact that the investor in the Indian Securities is fully impressed by the strong budgetary position of the Government and the gradual strengthening of the currency reserve since the inauguration of the Reserve Bank. The market operators are now awaiting the rupee loan of the Government of India. As the Government have borrowed a little over thirteen crores of rupees by means of sterling loan in the London market, it is expected that the Government may float a rupee loan for about 12 crores to complete the borrowing programme of 25 crores as outlined by the Finance Member in his budget last year. As against this, the redemption of the 6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds 5 per cent. 1935 Loan, and the 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan would aggregate to 37 crores. And so the market resources may be augmented by about 35 crores of rupees. Money rates are ruling low, and rumours are fishing out that there are chances of bank rate being reduced. In view of the above factors, it may be confidently expected that the gilt-edged market would register higher levels in the coming weeks.

POLICE METHODS IN CUTCH

Bombay Meeting Condemns Arrest Of Anjar Nagarshet

Several Cutchis of Bombay assembled on Sunday night at Mandvi to protest against the treatment meted out to the Mayor of Anjar, Mr. Muiraj Karsondas presided.

Mr. Muiraj condemned the alleged highhandedness of the State police and appealed to the audience to fight out the matter and other grievances of the State people.

Fifty years ago when the Maharao ascended the Gadi, he promised to abide by the decision of the people. But he seemed to have retracted.

The speaker also criticised the regime of the police in the State.

HARD CONDITION OF VILLAGERS.

Mr. Surji Vallabhdas who had recently toured Vagar gave his impressions. The conditions under which the villagers laboured were extremely hard. The State had promised years ago to look to the grievances of the people, but he said, nothing had been done in the matter. The one thing that needed immediate attention was the proper supply of water and the construction of a drain, (which was included in the list of promises) should immediately be begun.

APPEAL TO YUVARAJ.

He moved a resolution condemning the alleged highhandedness of the police and registering a protest against the arrest of the Nagarset and the treatment meted out to him. He appealed to the Yuvaraj to consider the matter favourably.

The object of the arrest, the mover stated, was to threaten the associations in Cutch. Thus freedom and liberty were greatly jeopardised in the State.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri, who next spoke, described the conditions of the villagers, and further criticised the ways of the Cutch police.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

STOP PRESS

WHOLE OF CROWD DISPERSE BY 8-30 P. M.

LAHORE, July 21.

The crowd's persistence in remaining behind barricades at Delhi Gate had given rise to grave fears of more drastic steps for their dispersal but fortunately last minute parleys by the crowd's leaders prevailed, and the crowd consented to withdraw after having remained in the open for full 36 hours.

The more extreme sections attempted to work up the milder spirits to stay on, but saner counsels prevailed and by 8-30 p.m. the whole of the crowd had withdrawn. Now the Kotwali area which was practically besieged from three sides is entirely clear. The situation is now expected to improve greatly.

SIKH LEADERS CONFERENCE.

Sikh leaders held a conference at Amritsar, the seat of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, today when the situation was discussed.—A. P.

FLYING OVER TOP OF WORLD.

BURBANK, (California), July 21.

Following the announcement that three Soviet airmen will shortly attempt to fly non-stop from Moscow to San Francisco, via the North Pole, airman Wiley Post announces that he and his wife propose to start to-morrow on a flight across Alaska and Siberia to Moscow, to examine the possibility of a short-cut air-route over the top of the world.—Reuter's Special.

NO MONARCHIST COUP IN GREECE?

ATHENS, July 21.

Monarchist circles here emphatically deny the rumours of the impending Monarchist "coup-d'etat". The Royalists consider that a plebiscite will show a considerable majority in their favour.—Reuter's Special.

GRAVE SITUATION IN LAHORE

(Continued from page 1.)

vernor at 5 p.m. It is understood they discussed about the police arrangements last night.

It seems, the Muslims are determined to march to Shahidgunj mosque at any risk, whether it be riot, disobedience of Curfew orders or breaking up of Military cordon.—United Press.

Mob Near Kotwali Melts Away

LAHORE, Sunday (8 p.m.)

The situation at 9-15 p.m. is quiet, as the Muslim mob which crowded near the City Kotwali all day, melted away. After 6-30 p.m. firing had to be resorted to to disperse the mob, while some Muslim leaders, including Messrs. Choudhury Abdul Huq, Malubi Mazharali, and Asbarali, intervened, and asked the authorities to give them a chance to disperse the mob. They read out a letter from Maulana Zafarali Khan, the interned leader, and addressed the mob to disperse peacefully. And the mob accordingly dispersed without disturbance.

The next course of action will be that the Muslims will be sending batches of Satyagrahis.

COUNCIL MEMBERS CONFER AGAIN.

The conference of the Council members re-assembled to-day at 6 p.m. The Governor and Executive Councillors and Ministers were present. The Conference did not arrive at a settlement. The Muslim members demanded that the land on which the mosque stood should be separated and a wall erected round it, and it should not be used by the Sikhs. The Sikh members did not agree. So the peace efforts of the Councillors' conference proved fruitless.

MILITARY CAMP IN GARDEN.

The dead bodies of the deceased persons in the firing were taken in a procession to Mianibad graveyard without disturbance. A Military camp has been opened at Lawrence Garden. The Punjab Light Horse Regiment is patrolling the Mall Road and Lower Mall.—United Press.

A. P. VERSION

"CONTROLLED FIRING"

Four Killed

LAHORE, July 21.

Four persons were killed as a result of firing by troops who fired for the third time since the Gurudwara-Mosque dispute. The whole night, the crowd held its position round the Gurudwara within barbed wire entanglement, which was placed yesterday to prevent the crowd from rushing the police cordon.

This morning, the crowd swelled and the police cordon was also strengthened. At noon, the Police tried to disperse the crowd which proceeded to Yakki Gate, a few yards from Delhi Gate and pressed forward, stoned the military and, despite the warning, became violent.

A controlled firing was ordered and six or seven rounds were fired resulting in four killed. The situation has not improved materially and crowds are still pressing against the cordon.—A. P.

Warnings Defied

LAHORE, July 21.

Crowd continued to be defiant. It did not heed repeated warnings and kept on advancing, throwing stones at the military. The Royal Scots again fired at 1-45 p.m. two rounds. The casualty is unknown but it is believed two more were killed. The situation is still very serious.

FIRINGS AT 2-30 & 3-15 P.M.

(Later).—At 2-30 p.m. two rounds were fired on the crowd which pressed from third wing. Again at 3-15 p.m. when the crowd persisted in entering the prohibited zone, four rounds were fired near Yakki gate. Casualties are unknown but it is calculated that both yesterday and to-day ten persons were killed. The kotwali continues to be besieged by crowd whose attitude shows no sign of change.—A.P.

CURFEW HOUR CHANGED

LAHORE, July 20.

Since morning the situation is unchanged. The crowd is still squatting in front of Delhi Gate cordoned off by police and military. Two other cordons are holding off similar smaller crowds on two other sides of the chowk, the fourth being that leading to the demolished mosque. Owing to still further deterioration of the situation the curfew hour has been changed to from 8 p.m. to 5-30 a.m.

There were two firings this morning, one at about 8 a.m. when five rounds were fired and the other at about 10-5 a.m. Four persons are said to have been killed. The number injured is unascertainable as they were taken away by the crowd. The police and military have been on almost continuous duty for more than thirty hours.

FUSILLADES OF STONE.

The police were hurried by continuous fusillades of stones and brickbats in the morning whenever they advanced to push back the crowd, the missiles coming from three directions including from overhead. Five British police officers including Mr. Scott (A.I.G.), Mr. Morton (Assistant Superintendent of Police) and Mr. Lobb (Superintendent of Police) have been wounded in several places and about 60 policemen have been injured. Firing was resorted to when every other remedy for dispersal failed.—A. P.

PAPERS BANNED FROM REPORTING INCIDENT

LAHORE, July 20.

The local press has not been permitted by censor to publish any report of to-day's happenings except about the communique.—A. P.

SITUATION ON SATURDAY

LAHORE, July 20.

Four were killed and several injured in to-day's firing on both occasions. The situation is unchanged but the atmosphere is slightly more hopeful. The present position is that the same crowd is still sitting at Delhi Gate.

Wiser counsels prevail and some of their leaders this evening advised them to be entirely peaceful and not to make the slightest effort at violence. They, however, are not prepared to move unless allowed to proceed to Shahid Ganj.

CROWDS HELD BACK.

The place is closed by barbed wire entanglement and one company of Royal Scots is on guard. Similarly two other big crowds are gathered within a few yards of both ends of the road opposite. They are being held back by lathi police.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The conference between the Governor and the members of the legislature continued to-day and will be resumed at 6 o'clock to-morrow. A communique on the subject will be issued to-morrow.—A.P.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF LAHORE CLASH

8 Rounds Were Fired But Only 3 Picked Up Dead

LAHORE, July 21.

The following communique has been issued regarding Saturday's happenings at Lahore.

"The position in Lahore city, as reported in the last communique, upto 10 p.m. on Friday night was that police were holding a hostile but comparatively non-violent crowd. Early in the morning the police effected more arrests. The total number of arrests during 19th and on morning of 20th amounted to about 136. The police having made the arrests withdrew according to plan to the Kotwali.

CROWDS GATHER.

From about 7 a.m. on Saturday a hostile crowd gathered in front of the 'Kotwali' with the intention of going to the Shahid-Gunj Gurdwara. The crowd was from the beginning violent and tried repeatedly to break through the police cordon throwing bricks and missiles at the police.

POLICE CHARGE.

The police carried out a number of charges with the object of dispersing the crowd. Mounted police was also used and several cavalry charges made. Attempts to disperse the crowd continued nearly two hours, the mob meantime, becoming more violent and number of injuries being caused to police and cavalry. Apart from minor injuries eight cases are in hospital.

ORDER TO FIRE.

The crowd was very determined and very violent. All efforts to disperse having failed, order was given to fire. Six rounds were fired and the crowd then broke. About an hour later the crowd regathered and again two rounds only were fired. The number of casualties from firing is not definitely known but so far it has not been possible to trace more than three killed and these certainly must be very few. The number wounded also is not known but should be very small.

"SITUATION IN HAND."

No necessity to disperse the mob by another firing occurred during the rest of the day but at 9 p.m. there was a large mob at Delhi Gate which though not actually violent was hostile and was being held by police and troops. During the day small crowds at various places had to be dispersed by police without firing. The police and troops have been reinforced during the day and the situation is well in hand."—A. P.

INDIAN YOUTH'S SUCCESS IN LEEDS

It is understood that Mr. S. C. Varshneya, the son of Mr. Shanker Lal Sooraj Kishore, has secured First Class First in the B.Sc. Examination of the Engineering Section from the Leeds University. He was one of the best students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.

Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Cama Dead

Founder Of Athornan Institute, He Gave Princely Donation Of Rs. 25 Lakhs To Impart Sound Religious Training To Youths

We regret to announce the death, that took place at 3 a.m. on Sunday, of Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Cama, B.A., (ex-Trustee of the Parsi Punchayat) at the ripe age of 85.

The late Mr. Cama was born on October 13, 1849. In 1872 he took the B.A. degree of the Bombay University after joining the Elphinstone College.

After working as Headmaster of the F. K. Broacha Boarding School at Bandra, and, later working as a salesman in a local firm he engaged himself in looking after the administrative work of his ancestral property.

In 1896, while plague raged furiously in Bombay, he entrusted his own building to the Trustees of the Parsi Anjuman for use as hospital, free of charge; and in 1901 and 1905 also he allowed the use of his bungalow, without any charge.

On 22nd February, 1900, he was appointed a Trustee of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay, and the same day he was also appointed an officer of the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institute. He rendered yeoman's service to the community as an energetic Trustee of the Punchayat, and when he resigned in 1911, the Board passed a resolution paying tribute to his services.

He was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference held in 1910. He was a believer in a reformed calendar for the Parsis; and this he proved by contributing a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Fusli Sal Mandal.

FOUNDS ATHORNAN INSTITUTE

But the crowning achievement of his career was recorded when, sometime late, he announced a princely donation of Rs. 25 lakhs for bettering the condition of the Parsi priestly class; so in March 1927 the foundation of the Athornan Institute was laid at Andheri, a suburb of Bombay, in the presence of a private gathering, as he shunned publicity. A Trust Deed was prepared on 30th March, 1927, and a board of seven Trustees was appointed, including himself.

Two years ago a change was made in the Trust Deed, giving benefit of the Institute to Behdin (non-priestly class) youths as well.

He was a Trustee of a large number of charity Trust funds, in Bombay.

The late Mr. Cama was childless. After the death of his brother, late Mr. Hormasjee, he engaged two sons of the latter, in the administration of the ancestral properties and also in ancestral business, and they will now continue the work they have undertaken.

The father of Mr. Merwanji was Mancherji Framji Cama who was also a philanthropic gentleman, who founded the well-known firm of M. F. Cama and Co. in 1832.

HE HATED PUBLICITY

Mr. Merwanji, as stated above, hated publicity, and his munificence was not generally known. One more link with the old type of Parsi shettias who, while not being classed as strictly orthodox, believed in introducing healthy reforms in the community, has snapped by the death of Mr. Cama.

The funeral of Merwanji took place on Sunday evening and was very largely attended.

OVER 200 ARRESTED

But All Released Except 5 Sent To Jail

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, July 20.

Over 200 were arrested yesterday during the demonstrations at Place De Opera all released except 5 Frenchmen who have been sent to prison and 18 foreigners were held up for further investigations.

Simla.—Dr. S. N. A. Jaffri, Acting Director of Public Information left for a tour in Nagpur, Madras, Ooty, and will be returning on or about August, 6.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

(Established: 1924)

Expert Training for Specialised Commercial Courses.

ORAL or POSTAL TUITION For

Registered Accountants (R.A.) Corporation of Accountants (F.C.R.A.) Incorporated Secretaries Association (F.I.S.A.) Chartered Insurance Institute (A.C.I.I.) Institute of Bankers (London). Indian Institute of Bankers, L.C.C., D.Com. (I.M.C.), etc.

SPECIAL REVISION COACHING FOR R. A. FINAL EXAMINATION.

Free Prospectus on application at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay.

IL DUCE'S FRESH BLUSTER

PARIS, July 21.

"If Europe is not still worthy to fulfil her colonising mission in the world then the hour of her decadence is irrevocably sounded" declared Sgr. Mussolini in an interview to the Rome representative of "Echo de Paris" with regard to Abyssinia. Il Duce likened himself to the British Empire Builders and great French Colonisers, and asked: Was the League of Nations to be a tribunal before which "Negroes, savages and backward races of the world can arraign great nations which had revolutionised and transformed humanity"?

He declared that the decisive moment had come. He knew the difficulties to be faced, but he was preparing everything with the minutest care. Next October there will be a million Italians with colours, and he have had nothing to fear. Italian nation will have to make a great effort after which it will occupy a great place in the world.

ITALY PURCHASES CORN

SOFIA, July 21.

Italy has purchased 13,000 tons of corn for Africa.—Reuter.

GREEKS TO HELP ITALIANS?

ATHENS, July 21.

The Greeks of military age, it is reported, are secretly leaving "Dode Canese" the Italian islands in the Aegean Sea, because a proclamation is issued, calling them to Italian colours for service in East Africa.—Reuter.

WHY NOT YOU? BEWARE!!!

Before seeking admission in any Institution for Cambridge Senior, London Matric Camoridge Higher, Electric & Mechanical Engineering, Bombay Advocate's Test, Public Service Commission test, Commercial Diplomas, S. L. C. & Matric, read the Prospectus of Anglo-American College 100 Godown Street, Madras, where Master Aziz son of a Nawab of the Punjab, and nephew of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Late Governor of the Punjab & Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan A D C to His Majesty George V, Mr. Khader, Zemindar of Ajarknad, Master Singh, son of the Raja of Mohul Patna, Mr. Mcmohan, a European Officer, and Mr. Simachalam Vice-President of the Guntur District Board & M. L. C. of Madras, have read for Senior Cambridge and Mr. Pearce, a European Officer, for Inter B. Sc. of London University in Engineering.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO SOVIET

Denies Incidents Took Place On Her Side As Alleged

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TOKIO, July 20.

Japan has replied to the Soviet Note of protest stating that "after careful investigations no such facts are discernable on the Japanese side as might correspond to the incidents enumerated in that note."

SOVIET NOTE TO JAPAN.

"Reuter" cabled the following on July 2:—

A number of new frontier incidents on the Soviet-Manchurian border has resulted in the Soviet's sending a strong protest to Japan. The note recounts the list of border affrays, in which it is stated that four Soviet guards have been killed by Manchurian Japanese troops in Soviet territory. The note says the alleged incidents prove that the local Manchurian authorities desire to provoke disputes between the Soviet and Japan.

The Note adds that the Soviet cannot permit Manchurian Japanese shipping on internal Soviet waters and the responsibility for the consequences will rest on the Japanese Manchurian authorities.

Exploitation Of Amsterdam-Milan Line

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HAGUE, July 20.

It is stated that the Royal Dutch Airlines have decided to transfer the exploitation of the Amsterdam-Milan line to German Lufthansa.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Widespread Rainfall Will Continue In North Deccan And Konkan

POONA, July 21.

Depression in north-west angle of the Bay of Bengal remained practically stationary and is now merging into normal monsoon though of low pressure. Monsoon has been vigorous in Orissa, and east Rajputana and active in Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west Central India, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, east Central India, west Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, south-west Punjab, and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Amherst and Myitkyina and Toungo one and a half inches each, Kyankpyu and Gwa one each Sambalpur and Tezpur two each, Chandbali and Balasore one and a half each, Cuttack and Ranchi one each, Sutna one, Ajmer three, Surat two, Baroda one and a half, Jaipur one, Khandala seven, Bombay four, Chanda and Mussooree one and a half each.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Gujrat, Central parts of the country and Bihar and Orissa and extend in United Provinces and increase in Lower Burma, north Deccan and Konkan.

Earthquake Report: Earthquake shock of slight intensity with its origin at about a hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at thirteen hours twelve minutes I. S. T. on Saturday July 20.—A.P.

London "Times" And Abyssinia

JOHN BRIGHT'S DICTUM RECALLED

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read in your morning contemporary that the "Times" (London) advises Abyssinians to accept Italy's terms, in other words, surrender their independence to insolent foreign aggression. This advice of the "Times" is quite in keeping with its traditions of the past. During the American Civil War, the "Times" which represents the wealthy ruling class in England heartily wished for the destruction of the great and prosperous American Republic. The "Times" pretended to be sorely grieved at the bloodshed of the American Civil War and hypocritically asked the Americans 'Why this fratricidal war?' The "Times" advised the North to agree to the destruction of their free Government, the break-up of the Union of the States and to let the slave States secede from the Union, although as the honest John Bright said in his interesting public speeches on the American Civil War, the "Times" would rather have Ireland drenched with rivers of blood before yielding up an inch of Irish soil to its rightful Irish owners. And yet, soon after Mr. Lincoln's re-election as President, the sudden and dramatic collapse of the rebel slave-owners proved the utter falseness of all the forecasts and prediction of the "Times" about the outcome of the Civil War in America. It is to be hoped that the "Times" present forecast about the Abyssinians would prove similarly wrong.

Mr. Bright used to say that when he was in doubt as to the rightness or otherwise of a public policy, he would see what attitude the "Times" adopted towards it. And Mr. Bright would adopt the policy which was exactly the opposite of that advocated by the "Times."

Let the Abyssinians do as Mr. Bright did and act contrary to what the "Times" says. Further, the Abyssinians should put their trust in Lincoln's pregnant words: 'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Yours etc.

ZOROASTRIAN

Congress To Fight India Bill Menace

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Wednesday of the next week, the India Bill is due, for its third reading in the House of Lords, and, perhaps, with a few minor amendments here and there it will be passed by that body. There will not be the least doubt that the Lower House, too, without any difficulty will pass those amendments.

The expeditious passage of the India Bill through both the chambers of Parliament, ought to have compelled the Congress to take early action. But months have elapsed since the Reform Bill was published: months have elapsed since the first reading was passed, by both the Houses of Parliament, but the Congress, whilst giving utterances, that it will fight the Bill on all fronts, has done nothing tangible as yet.

In the Press as well as on platform times without number it has been shown that the Reform Bill which is meant to "tie down Indians is nothing but a retrograde work of ingenuity, denying the Indians, the right of self-determinations." "The existing constitution is far better, than the one to be hoisted on India." "Its evil effects, will melt the harmony and goodwill amongst the communities". "It will segregate them in water-tight compartments." "It is nothing if it is not, a negation of democracy." "While pretending to transfer power in the hands of the Indians it has virtually fettered them." "It has led the country politically backwards for three generations.

The National Liberal Federation has an intention, we are told, of calling a special session, to clarify its attitude towards the Reform Bill. Little doubt or practically no doubt exists, about what that attitude will be. Pandit Kunzru in his speech in the Blavatsky Lodge here, has tersely laid, the cards of h's party on the table. National Liberal Federation will reflect the Report.

The Congress has condemned the Report; the Congress leaders have condemned it. Every party worth the name and every leader of public opinion worth naming, have, in an unequivocal way, rejected it. The issue of still greater significance stares at us. "What next?"

The Congress is the most organised and respected party in India to-day. Its words have respect; its words have weight. It can command the nation. That's the unique status, it has, in the country to-day.

Every one now looks to the Congress lead. Pandit Kunzru in no uncertain terms made it quite clear that the Congress must take the first step. To put it in the words of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the Andhra leader, "If the right wing of the Congress takes one step back, and the left wing of the Liberals takes one step forward, there will present no difficulty in uniting two great parties on common platform." As a matter of fact almost all the parties will join the Congress, for this purpose, and to fight the common danger.

But, whilst the other parties are awaiting, the Congress lead the Congress is silent. Why? Should not the Congress, by uniting all the parties, on common platform, give a right lead to the nation and start an all India campaign, to wreck the constitution?

Will not, then, the Working Committee which is meeting at Wardha next week, consider this issue of vital importance and lead the nation towards the cherished goal?—Yours, etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

Working Committee Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held at Wardha on the 29th instant will be a momentous one as it will have to consider without any further delay its attitude towards the new Constitution as conflicting opinions and unwise propaganda by the interested parties are causing great confusion in the minds of the people. The India Bill, now due for its third reading in the House of Lords would become an Act by time the Working Committee meets at Wardha. There seems now no "theoretical" possibility of the House of Lords making any radical changes in the India Bill. The Congress is pledged to reject the Constitution but the policy of reiection should be determined. The vexed question of the acceptance of office should be finally settled at Wardha, considering its pros and cons. The decision of this question of the Working Committee should be legally accepted by all parties.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Khar.

Homoeopathic Degrees

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I find "A Doctor" in your issue of the 4th instant, has written clearly "This horde of irregular practitioners etc," while "Another Doctor" has gone still further, as per your issue of the 21st instant. Now it is matter for all Homoeopaths of Bombay more than Homoeopths in India to show their existence or give up their profession—Homoeopathy being quackery.

I have often read in your columns about "All-India Homoeopaths Conference, Western India Homoeopathic Association, and Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Union" as genuine Homoeopathic bodies, who seem to represent "all Homoeopaths at Bombay and India. Why are they all silent at this juncture? I stand for Homoeopathy and my Institution.—Yours, etc.,

DR. LALL

II.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that the great majority of your correspondents on this subject have taken up cudgels in favour of it without any knowledge of present day medicine, and it is really very amusing to see how almost every one has tried to evade the question originally put forward by "A Doctor."

Mr. V. H. K. as much as admits that there are bogus institutions in the city. The others very cleverly evade the question. If, as V. H. K. says, the teaching of homoeopathy consists in teaching all the subjects as present-day medicine, then its course of study could not be less than that of the latter. If this were the case, it would be impossible for the students to believe in any "System" of medicine with all the practical demonstrations and experiments conducted in front of their eyes.

Mr. Lewis is singing the praises of Hahnemann. Does he really believe that the foundations of modern medicine are so insecure that the whole structure can be brought down by a few theories? Medicine to-day is not what it was 200 years ago. In its gradual though admittedly slow development its principles have been firmly established not on theories born of imagination, but on facts scientifically observed through the centuries. Therefore it is obvious that if Homoeopathy is right, the whole of present day medicine is wrong, there can be no two ways about it. Is Mr. Lewis prepared to go so far in his convictions? If he is, then how can he explain the triumphs of present-day medicine like the Vitamins, the antiserums, the treatment of all types of anaemia and Venéral disease? It is no use if Homoeopathy tries to supplement modern medicine with alleged remedies where the latter is admittedly imperfect. It must replace the latter even in its triumphs to prove its claim as a science. If Homoeopaths have anything to replace quinine and neosalvarsan I assure them that they will earn the gratitude of millions of Indians during the process of becoming millionaires themselves.—Yours, etc.,

A READER

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos Dr. and Mrs. Lall's challenge, I request you to allow me a little space in your valued columns.

Regarding my letter, it only sought to inform "A Doctor" that all subjects including minor surgery are taught in Homoeopathic classes and I did not dispute the law of "Similars" nor was this truth challenged by Mr. Sabnis, Mr. Kulkarni or other correspondents. Mr. Lall's objection to the words "minor surgery" in my letter, is not sustained by what he wrote in his "Scientific Healer" of September 1933 on page 5, it mentions, among other things, "Surgery" as one of the subjects taught in his Post-Graduate Medical College, leading up to the M.D.M.S. degree in medicines and surgery.

Besides, one cannot understand, why Doctor Lall should object to correspondents calling for police interference with bogus institutions. Is it Dr. Lall's contention that bogus bodies should thrive with impunity?—Yours, etc.

N. S. BHAT.

IV.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Lall has written twice in your columns but on both occasions he has not given information regarding his Homoeopathic College and University as to how many lectures constitute his course for the M.D.M.S. Diploma, whether his lectures are daily or weekly or bi-weekly and their duration and what subjects he teaches. Though not for the sake of Allopaths yet in the interest of students in Homoeopathy he should publish the details through your columns in order to enlighten the public. His open statement will tend to give him added support which Mr. Lewis has craved from the public on his behalf. The public now want to know as to how many lectures he devotes to the teaching of anatomy, physiology, physical diagnosis, chemistry, pharmacology and how many models, charts and mounts he has to illustrate his lectures. He should also state whether he has placed a clinical dispensary at the disposal of his students and how many hours compulsory clinical instruction they are given there.—Yours, etc.,

"LOVER OF HOMOEOPATHY."

WORK OF MARKETING BOARD

Chance For Indian Experts To Come To Their Own

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 20.

"But for our age-old ideas of publicity, the solid work which this Board is doing should make every part of our country feel proud of it" was the remark of a delegate who has taken diligent interest in the work of the Marketing Board. However, the Vice-Chairman made up for some part of this lack of publicity by summing up the achievements of the past five years during which the Government of India, despite financial stringency, had allowed them to spend 115 lakhs of rupees on various schemes.

This meeting broke the record regarding the number of items on the agenda and still disposed them of quickly, due largely to the efficient manner in which Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar conducted the proceedings. The attendance was also a record both of delegates and visitors. One remarkable feature of the meeting was that for the first time several thousands of rupees had been allotted for proposals which had emanated entirely from non-official sources, namely from a professor of Allahabad University, and another of Dacca University.

One striking impression which the proceedings have left on the mind of a non-official delegate is that the Board meeting has given a chance to Indian experts to come to their own. In provinces and in various departments they are generally under European experts and have not felt enough confidence to put their views, honestly held, against those of European bosses. The Board meeting having a majority of Indian element and a large number of Indian experts have encouraged Indian officers to give their best and freely to put themselves against European experts if need. This development is considered healthy. The co-operation of Indian States is also increasing and a time will come when the States will request the Central Government to give similar grants to them for development of marketing as they are giving to provinces out of 25 lakhs allotted for the purpose.

Wanted Fresh Blood In Board Of Censors

Present System Has Become Intolerable And The Sooner It Is Changed The Better, Says Mr. B. V. Jadhav

In the course of his address at the annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India on Saturday last, the retiring President, Mr. B. V. Jadhav said:—

I cannot help saying a few words about the working of the Board of Film Censors, as it presses hard upon the industry. I have nothing to say against the gentlemen who at present constitute the Bombay Board. Many of them have been my personal friends for over a number of years and none entertains any doubt about their integrity and desire for the well-being of the industry. But it cannot be denied that among the producers there is a good deal of discontent and dissatisfaction about the working of the Censor office. The Central Government will not take the trouble of laying down any standard for the guidance of the Provincial Boards. Consequently the Inspectors have become autocrats and apply their scissors at their sweet will in cutting out portions which they consider as undesirable. An appeal to the Board of Censors is rarely of any use and the only gain is the ill-will of the Inspectors whose infallible decision is challenged.

PARTIALITY FOR FOREIGN FILMS.

It is a widespread belief and not without reason that these Inspectors are usually very lenient in the case of foreign films. Certain scenes, incidents and sentiments in imported films are not objected to by the Board. But similar things, incidents or sentiments in Indian films are objected to and have to be cut out at the command of the Inspectors. The gap is to be filled by links of insipid and inconsistent matter with the result that the story falls flat and serious financial loss is incurred.

The Board of Censors is expected to exercise their judgment, to do justice to the industry and apply wholesome control over the Inspectors. The present Board—at least the one in Bombay, appear to have been tired and lost interest in their work. It is, therefore, necessary to introduce fresh blood to invigorate the body. I shall urge upon Government the necessity of introducing popular element in the Board of Censors. I would further suggest that well-known and recognised bodies like the Motion Picture Society of India be invited to give a panel of names out of which selection of members for the Board should be made and that too for a period of three to five years. I think the Inspectors also shou'd be changed from time to time. If selected from the Educational Department it will be quite easy to have periodic changes. In any case, the present system has become intolerable and the sooner it is changed the better.

I cannot help saying a few words about the place of the screen in the domain of education. It is well-known that motion pictures were in the beginning intended to provide entertainment only. But in recent years, the potentiality of the screen as an instrument of instruction has been fully realised and the various governments of free countries and the Dominions are vying with each other in popularising educational films by various means. It is a matter of regret that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are sitting tight and not making any move in the matter. Now when the Governments are devoting their attention and money for rural uplift, I would urge that part of it should be spent on propaganda through the films.

We expect Government to take measures for stimulating the production and exhibition of educational films but our Government is indifferent and will not move. It is for our Legislators to put more pressure on Government and force them to give up their "laissez faire" policy and to take action in the interest of mass education.

Owing to the increasing growth of the cinema industry and the peculiar conditions under which it has to develop, a well equipped laboratory and expert staff to carry on research is an essential necessity and this work can be shouldered by Government alone. A research branch has been started under the Industries Department for a number of industries but the cinema is not included among them. On behalf of the industry, I, therefore, appeal to our Legislators to induce Government to add "cinema" to the list and to start research for its advancement.

Our Society has brought repeatedly to the notice of the Members of the Government of India the exorbitant import duties on raw films and machinery for production and exhibition and I earnestly hope that they will see their way at least to reduce the duties if not allow free import, in view of the fact that the revenues to the Government directly and indirectly from the film industry have of late steadily increased.

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH SUCCEEDS MR. JADHAV

The annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India was held at the Muslim Students' Brotherhood Hall, Chowpatty, Bombay, on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Jadhav. Among those present were Rai Saheb Chuni Lall, Vice-President; Mr. V. G. Motwane; Mr. Baburao K. Poy; Mr. K. H. Vakil; Mr. A. von Leyden; Mr. W. Hesse; Mr. Yusufally Fazalbhoy; Mr. J. B. H. Wadia; Mr. B. M. Tata; and Mr. Nandlal Jaswantlal.

At the outset the president referred in feeling terms to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of two founder members Mr. Jamnadas Subedar and Mr. Abdulla Fazulbhoy.

The Annual Report and account statement of the Society for the year 1934-35 were approved and adopted.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was elected president and Rai Saheb Chuni Lall, Vice-President of the Society for the year 1935-36.

The following gentlemen were elected on the Executive for the next year:—

Mr. Baburao K. Poy, Mr. M. B. Billimoria, Mr. J. H. Deenik, Mr. A. von Leyden, Mr. V. G. Motwane, Mr. Yusufally Fazulbhoy, Mr. W. Hesse, Mrs. Durgabai Khote, Mr. E. R. Billimoria, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. J. L. Joshi, Mr. J. B. H. Wadia, and Mr. J. G. Mehta.

Messrs. V. H. Deshpande & Co., and Messrs. G. A. Godambe & Co., were elected Honorary Auditors and Honorary Legal Advisors of the Society for the year 1935-36. A proposal to create a new class of membership was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report.

On the motion of Mr. A. von Leyden a vote of thanks was unanimously voted to Mr. B. V. Jadhav, retiring President, Mr. K. S. Harlekar, retiring Honorary Secretary, and other office-bearers of the Society. The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

NON-OFFICIAL HELP FOR QUETTA

Governor Disallows Resolution In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA July 20.

"This Council recommends to the Government to communicate to the Government of India its heartfelt sympathies for sufferings caused to people at Quetta by the recent earthquake and to impress upon them the necessity and the desirability of welcoming co-operation and help of any kind which may be offered by organised bodies, and others, philanthropic or public spirited workers to remove their distress". Rao Saheb Pandurangpant Kulkarni of Alandi M. L. C., had given notice of his intention to move the above resolution in The Bombay Legislative Council, but now he has been informed that the Governor has disallowed the second part of his resolution.

"MEET ANEY AT YEOTMAL

Kelkar's Wire To Editor Of "Maharashtra"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 21.

I understand Mr. N. C. Kelkar has sent a telegram to Mr. Ogale, Editor "Maharashtra" requesting him to meet Mr. Aney at Yeotmal on Monday in connection with the future of the Democratic Swaraj Party.

Baburao Gokhale and Rambhau Mandlik are also explained to reach Yeotmal to-morrow when prolonged discussions about a joint manifesto will take place.

In view of the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha and the Democrats' meeting at Akola particular significance attaches to the deliberations at Yeotmal.

Sjt. Aney is to-day at Balaghat and will be returning to-morrow.

Prominent Citizen of Bombay

Accused of Having Blown his Motor Horn Excessively.

SPECIAL COURT WITH FULL BENCH TO TRY THE CASE

COME TO THE

W. I. A. A. DINNER

AT THE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

on 31st JULY at 8-30 p.m.
TO WITNESS THE TRIAL

A "MOCK TRIAL" will take place after the DINNER and the discussion on "SHOULD ELECTRIC HORN BE PROHIBITED" will be continued.

PRESIDING MAGISTRATES:—Mr. T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY & Mr. A. M. D. PITT.
PROSECUTING COUNSEL:—Mr. A. D. SILAS.
DEFENCE COUNSEL:—Mr S. D VIMADALAL.
POLICE OFFICERS:—Mr C. W. CHICKEN and Mr. DALAL
CLERK OF THE CROWN:—Mr. S. N. C PATUCK.
WITNESSES:—Mr. N. M. CHINOY, Mr M. D. KARAKA, A Lady and others.

Book your seats early, accommodation limited to 300 DINERS only.

Plan at the W. I. A. A., 8, Queens Road,

Special Reduced Rate Rs. 3/- (Dress optional)

WHY SHOULD YOU JOIN

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLLEGE 100, Godown Street, Madras.

1. Because it is the only Institution in India that has passed out students with credit for the last 13 years in Cambridge Senior in 6 months & Electric Engineering in 8 months.
2. Because it is the only College in Southern India where Zemindars, European Officers Sons of Rajahs & Nawabs L. M. & S s & M. B. B S.'s have read for Senior Cambridge & Higher School Certificate, and B. A B. L s & M. A.s for Commercial Diplomas.
3. Because it inaugurated the tution for Bombay High Court Advocate's Test for School-Finalists, Cambridge Higher London Matric & LL.B. Public Service Commission Test & commands the Highest number of students for the same.
4. Because it guarantees success; default refunds Fees.

STILL UNDER BAN!

A Number Of Organisations And Institutions Throughout Country

GLIMPSES INTO CONGRESS BULLETIN

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The latest number of the Congress Bulletin, issued from the General Secretariat of the Indian National Congress, contains among other things the report of the proceedings of two important meetings, namely, of the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee held at Jubbulpore in April last. Other important items included are the detailed reports of the provincial tours of Babu Rajendra Prasad, President, activities of the Congress Party in the Assembly, a list of Congress Organisations and institutions, still under ban and also of the Labour and Youth League declared unlawful by the Government after March 1935.

The Bulletin also gives the text of the restriction order upon Hindu visitors to Darjeeling, Congress President's appeal in connection with Bengal detenus and Bengal Government's prohibitory order and Babu Rajendra Prasad's rejoinder thereto.

STILL UNDER BAN.

The number of Congress organisations and institutions still under ban, according to the Bulletin is besides all Khudai Khidmatgar organisations in N.W.F.P., about 50 in Gujarat, 121 in Bengal, 3 in Karnatak, and 2 in U.P. and the number of the Labour and Youth League organisations declared unlawful are 15 in Calcutta, 4 in Bombay, 1 in Ahmedabad, 2 in the Punjab, 1 in Madras, in addition to the Communist Party all over India.

ARRESTS AND SEARCHES

The Bulletin also gives an elaborate list of arrests and searches carried out in different provinces after March 1935, majority of which were directed against the Socialist Party particularly in different cities of Bihar and in the city of Lahore and Delhi. A list of Congress publications has also been included at the end.

COTTAGE TANNERIES PROJECT.

From the reports of the proceedings of an executive committee meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh held at Calcutta, it is learnt that the meeting adopted a resolution ear-marking the sum of Rs. 25,000 from the funds of the Central Board for opening about 10 cottage tanneries in selected provincial centres at the rate of Rs. 2,500 each as soon as qualified tanners are available provided that no such tannery shall be opened unless the respective provincial Board prepares a suitable scheme and sets apart at least half the initial capital expenses (about Rs. 2,500) out of its Gandhi Purse Fund quota or by fresh special collections.—United Press.

BRIDAL PARTY MEETS WITH TRAGIC END

70 Die After Taking 'Dal' Poisoned By Dead Snake

NEW DELHI, July 21.

Seventy members of a marriage party died, one after another, soon after partaking some food, says a message from Saharanpur.

It is stated that a bridal party from the Village Bahadurpur went to the Village Kheri and when 'dal' for the party was being cooked under a tree, a poisonous snake fell in it without being noticed. The presence of the dead snake was detected when all the 'dal' had been served to the diners.—United Press.

If War Comes!

Emperor Of Ethiopia Says He Will Himself Lead His Troops

A small dark-bearded man with a rather professorial air, on whom alone falls the heavy weight of governing a mediaeval Empire, discussed with me in a special interview the efforts to avert the threatened war with Italy, writes the special correspondent of the "News Chronicle" from Addis Ababa in mail week.

The studious-looking man was Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, with a lineage dating, so The Ethiopians contend, from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

War is the last thing you would associate with this small, quiet man with few and slow gestures, and a low voice, so different from the thundering voice of his potential adversary, Mussolini.

HE LEADS IN FRONT

Yet if war comes he will lead his armies into the field with the Ark of the Covenant borne by the Ethiopian Pope, or Abuna, near him, just as the ancient Kings of Judea used to go out and wage battle.

"There will be no question, the Emperor informed me, of his remaining in the capital and delegating the command to one of his generals.

"But he does not expect to meet the man on whose orders Italian troops may march against him."

The Emperor received me in his new palace just outside the capital, and five modern trucks with anti-air-craft machine-guns were ranged at the palace door.

The interview took place in French, which is the second language of this country. The Emperor, however, spoke Amharic, which is the Semitic tongue used by the ruling caste, and his words were interpreted.

The Emperor was clad in white Jodhpurs, brown shoes and a black cape, hiding most of the time his thin, woman-like hands.

First, naturally, came a question about the possibility of war.

The Emperor replied that he will put his faith in the League of Nations and the Big Powers to prevent war.

In reply to a direct question whether he thought Italy meant war, come what may, he said:

"We cannot prejudge the Italian attitude. Our desire for peace is absolute and manifest."

NO DEMAND FOR CONCESSIONS

The Emperor asserted that Great Britain and France had made helpful efforts toward's a peaceful solution of the dispute, and "only in the Press has the question of Great Britain asking for economic concessions for Italy been raised.

"In the present negotiations, Italy has never presented us with any demand for concessions whatsoever, either economic or territorial," he said. "Ethiopia will accord purely economic concessions to private people or companies, but not to Governments. Italian citizens will be on an entirely equal footing with other foreigners, as they always have been."

There is no mobilisation in Ethiopia, but there is military training. Vacant plots feel the tramp of bare-footed civilians, and every Ministry shakes with their tread over the loose boards.

"In our speech before Parliament we recommended military exercises for everyone belonging to the various Government services," said the Emperor in explanation.

As for conscription in the case of war, he declared: "Every man in Ethiopia is a soldier. The call to arms in the eventuality of war will be given, but even before it is made, the people of their own will, and in the mass, will rise up to defend their Fatherland."

PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS

Regarding the protection of foreign neutrals in case of war, the Emperor told me: "Foreign neutrals in the case of war will not have to leave the country. Measures already envisaged will be taken at the necessary moment to assure their safety."

I am informed that the governors of all provinces have already received detailed orders to protect foreigners with troops if need be.

"Does your Majesty contemplate establishing a censorship in the event of war?" I asked.

"Censorship is necessary in a country which has something to hide. Ethiopia lives in the full light of the sun and has nothing to hide. It is evident, however, that any news of a military character will be censored, so as not to injure the safety of the Imperial Army", was the Emperor's reply.

No financial assistance had been sought or offered from any country or group, said the Emperor. "Ethiopia", he added, "seeks no territorial aggrandisement, such as an outlet to the Red Sea."

In the event of success in a possible war, the Emperor said he would follow the example of Emperor Menelik, who withdrew into the mountains after defeating the Italians and refrained from enlarging his territory at their expense.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF CEMENT BAGS

Case Against Manager And Store-keeper Of Ex-Engineer's Office

MYSORE, July 19.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, who suddenly became ill at Bangalore about 20 days ago, is, it is reported progressing very satisfactorily. Palace authorities assure that His Highness will regain his normal health in a few days. In the meanwhile special Poojas were offered in Temples for the speedy recovery of His Highness.

Sreemati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya who arrived in Mysore on Wednesday left last night for Bangalore. She was the guest of Sreemati Rameswari Nehru.

RAILWAY EXTENSION

Government of Mysore have decided to extend the Railway from Anandapuram to Sagar (Shimoga Dist.) a distance of about 16 miles. The estimated cost will be about Rs. 11 lakhs. The entire proposal has been submitted to the Government of India whose sanction is eagerly awaited.

DEFALCATION CASE

The sessions trial of the Mandya Cement Defalcation Case commenced about two days ago before the Assistant Sessions Judge Mysore. Two persons are involved in this case, one a store keeper and another the Manager of the Irwin Canal Executive Engineers office, Mandya. It is alleged the accused defalcated hundreds of cement bags supplied to the Engineers office by Messrs. B. V. Narayanaswami & Co., Bangalore. After investigation, Mandya Police filed charge-sheets against the accused before the Special Magistrate who held preliminary trial adn committed the accused to sessions. First accused is charged under Sec. 467, 409 and 477 (A) I. P. C. while the second accused under Sec. 409 only. Before the trial commenced the Assistant Sessions Judge framed additional charges for the similar offences committed by the accused on other occasions A Special Public Prosecutor has been appointed to conduct the case. It is expected the case will prolong for about a month.

CAN THEY SUPPRESS HARIJAN MOVEMENT?

(From Our Correspondent)

MALEGAON, July 20.

Some enemies of Harijan movement in Malegaon have thrown into the wells Municipal notice boards declaring them open to all persons including 'untouchables.'

The Municipality is investigating into the matter with a yelw to prosecute the offenders.

A complaint has been lodged with the Sub-Inspector of Police Malegaon.

HOW TO END CIVIL WAR IN GREECE

M. Venizelos Analyses Issues Involved In Plebiscite

E. K. Venizelos writes in "The Manchester Guardian":—

It is perfectly plain from the interview which I gave to your Paris correspondent (published in the "Manchester Guardian" on June 19 and 20) that the attempt to abolish the Republican regime in Greece and to restore the Constitutional Monarchy is being made in flat violation of article 125 of the existing Constitution. The Athens Government tries to find justification for this violation in the insurrection of March, 1935. But, as I explained to your Paris correspondent, in addition to the military insurrection of March there was the Cretan counter-revolution of March 2. This last was provoked by the "coup de'etat" of the Athens Government itself, which, about midnight on March 1, had suspended "the Constitution and all the laws, with the exception of martial law." The Cretan counter-revolution cannot have justified the violation of the Constitution, since it was that violation that provoked the counter-revolution.

But it is also impossible to regard the military insurrection of March 1 as justification for the abolition of the Republican Constitution, since the avowed purpose of the insurrection was precisely to defend the Republican regime. The argument of the Athens Government could only hold good if the Government had repressed the insurrection as defender of the Monarchical principle. General Kondylis, however, in his address to the Government troops concentrated on the Struma for the attack on the insurgents, described his troops as "soldiers of the Republic, summoned for rigorous action against the insurrection, to safeguard and consolidate the Republican regime."

1924 PLEBISCITE.

Let us consider, however, whether there can be any excuse for the raising now of the question of the regime.

The Republic was set up by the decision of the National Assembly of March, 1924, ratified by the plebiscite of April 23, 1924, in which the Monarchist parties took part in full strength. In this plebiscite scarcely 40 per cent of the votes cast were given for the restoration of the Monarchy (325,322 votes out of 758,742). It is true that no plebiscite on the question of the regime, when carried out under the direction of a party Government, ever gives an entire guarantee of the genuineness of the vote. In this case the Royalists began, a few days after the plebiscite, to claim that there had been frauds during the voting. But M. Metaxas, in explaining why, after this plebiscite, he had recognised the Republican regime, replied to these charges that even if it were admitted that part of the votes given for the Republican regime were actually fraudulently cast, it was none the less certain that all of those who wanted to vote for the Monarchy had taken part in the plebiscite and had voted freely, and that in consequence the votes in favour of Constitutional Monarchy did not exceed the figure of 325,322.

Even if there could be some doubt of the absolute genuineness of this plebiscite, there can be none of the genuineness and the entire freedom of the consultations of the people in the five general elections which have taken place since the plebiscite. At the first of these, the election of November, 1926, only 39.87 per cent. of the electors gave their votes to the Royalist parties. At the election of August, 1928, the proportion fell to 33 per cent., and at the general election of April, 1929, for the constitution of the Senate the proportion fell further to 23 per cent. of the voters. At the general election of September, 1932, the proportion was 35.4 per cent, and at the election of March, 1933, it was 40.3 per cent.

"60 PER CENT. REPUBLICAN."

I have included in the total votes obtained by the Royalist parties at all these elections the votes given for the party of M. Metaxas. For, although after the 1924 plebiscite he recognised the Republican regime, he has just recanted and taken the initiative towards Monarchical restoration. The figures show that during the nine years between the establishment of the Republic and the 1933 elections the Greek nation has expressed its opinion by its vote six times, and has proved that at least 60 per cent. of the electorate have a profound faith in the Republican regime. This constant Republican majority makes it impossible for the Government to claim in good faith that it is in doubt of the true feeling of the nation on the subject of the regime and needs to determine it by means of a plebiscite.

Apart from the steadfastness of the country shown by these repeated votes, which makes it indefensible for the Government to subject the country to the crisis of a new plebiscite, the Popular party of M. Tsaldaris unreservedly recognised the Republican regime in October, 1932, eight and a half years after the installation of the regime.

The results of the last elections, on June 9, for the constitution of a self-styled Constituent Assembly, similarly fail to demonstrate the existence of any serious current of opinion in favour of a Monarchical restoration, after the crushing defeat suffered by the Royalist union of General Metaxas. It must also be borne in mind that M. Kondylis, Vice-Premier and Minister of War, speaking a few days ago to press representatives on the question of a possible change of regime after a plebiscite, himself recognised that restoration must not take place unless 75 per cent. of the electorate vote for it. It is true that a few days later he retracted this statement to the extent of saying that it would not be right to prevent restoration if the votes in favour were not 75 per cent. but 74 per cent. In any case, he still recognises that a Constitutional Monarchy cannot be restored unless the great majority of the Greek people pronounce in favour of it.

That is the view of every impartial observer. But the essential thing in the existing circumstances is not to know whether the necessary majority for the change of regime should be three-quarters or two-thirds, or only three-fifths, but how the true expression of the will of the people can be assured.

In 1929, when my Government had the support of four-fifths of the deputies and senators, I wanted to get the question of the regime definitely settled—it was still under discussion because of the refusal of the Popular party to recognise the Republican regime. I suggested to M. Tsaldaris that a new plebiscite should be held in order to settle the question for good and all. And, in order to ensure the loyal acceptance on the part of all the political parties of the new popular verdict, I offered M. Tsaldaris the Ministry of the Interior, so that he should be able himself to organise the plebiscite and supervise its operation. M. Tsaldaris, however rejected the proposal, considering it more to the advantage of the Popular party for the question of the regime to remain in suspense.

CONFIDENCE NEEDED.

Now that the question of a definite determination of the regime by a plebiscite is again before us, I certainly do not suggest to M. Tsaldaris that he should place the organisation of the plebiscite in the hands of one of the Republican leaders as Minister of the Interior; I know he would reject the idea. For all that, it is necessary that the Government which proceeds to the plebiscite should inspire confidence in its attempt not to "cook" the verdict but to verify the actual popular feeling. To this end M. Tsaldaris might ask the Republican leaders, MM. Michalacopoulos, Kafandaris, Papanastassiou, Sophoulis, and Mylonas, with General Metaxas, who now represents himself as an extreme Monarchist, to collaborate with him in the formation of a Provisional Government, with the special and limited task of organising the plebiscite in the two months to follow. After which this Provisional Government would resign in favour of the party indicated by the majority of the Chamber.

If the Government also rejects this solution, there is still a means of definitely disposing of the question of the regime, and therewith ending the civil war in Greece. This would be for the Government, the extreme Monarchist party of General Metaxas, and the Republican parties to agree together in requesting the League of Nations to send a Commission to supervise the polling. If all parties made this demand in common, there can be no doubt that the League would consent. The only difficulty would be that the Powers would not be prepared to send military contingents to Greece, as they did to the Saar, if so requested. But the prestige of the League of Nations stands so high that the presence of the Commission would in itself suffice to guarantee the freedom and the genuineness of the plebiscite, once the powers of the Commission had been regulated in advance and the Athens Government had bound itself to respect those powers. If the League succeeds by this intervention in puting an end to the civil war which has for years divided seven millions of Greeks into opposed camps, it will enter to its credit one of the greatest services it has rendered to peace.

ELECTIONS BY "P.R."

If this, too, is rejected by M. Tsaldaris, the only remaining course will be to keep the Chamber just elected in office only for a limited time, primarily in order to obtain from it a "Bill of Indemnity" for the violations of the Constitution and of the laws of the country for which the Government has incurred responsibility, after which new elections would be held on the basis of Proportional Representation and with the absolute guarantees indispensable for the freedom and the genuineness of the vote, so as to assure the participation of the Republican parties in the new elections. Only a national representative body proceeding from such elections would have the necessary authority for voting the new Constitution and settling the question of the regime in a manner acceptable to all parties.

The Athens Government cannot reasonably hold that the representative body just formed, after elections in which the Republicans were unable to take part owing to the refusal of the Government to give the most elementary guarantees for the freedom and the genuineness of the voting, can give a valid vote for the new Constitution, which would perhaps replace the Republican regime by that of a Constitutional Monarchy. It is his conviction of the impossibility of this that has led M. Tsaldaris to envisage the eventuality of a plebiscite for the ratification of a change of regime.

New elections, on the basis of Proportional Representation, held in a few months' time, would not only render a plebiscite useless but would usher in for the country a period of reconciliation and economic reconstruction.

MASS LITERACY THROUGH COMMON SCRIPT

Simplifications Are Happily Possible In 'Nagari', Says Kaka Kalelkar

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

Kaka Kalelkar, Chairman and convener of the Script Reform Committee who came here to attend the Senate meeting of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in an interview to the "United Press" says:—

It has been recognised by the Sammelan as also by all the nationally-inclined Indians that Hindi, the national language of India will continue to be written in both the Urdu and the Nagari scripts. The present endeavour about the Nagari script is confined to all the provincial languages in India that have been using the Sanskrit Varnamala (scheme of sounds). The provincial languages are greatly influenced by the Sanskrit literature. Some of them are derived from Sanskrit. Others have got an independent origin, but they are all influenced by Sanskrit. Almost half their words can trace their origin to Sanskrit. Even when new words are coined, they are more often than not based on Sanskrit roots. All these provincial languages have got a common heritage and a common atmosphere. They deserve to be studied by people outside the province in which they are spoken.

Let me make it clear at the outset that we do not contemplate one national language superceding all the provincial languages. It is neither possible nor desirable. The national language can be enriched only by prosperous and vigorous provincial literatures. A common script will give each provincial language and literature a wider field of influence than it enjoys to-day. Enthusiasts for a single language in India must recognise that all direct and immediate service of the masses is possible only through the provincial languages. The national language Hindi is an auxiliary language.

It has been recognised that the Nagari script is not as scientific as the Nagari varnamala. The Sammelan is trying therefore, to introduce certain modifications in the Nagari script to make it better suited for spreading literary among masses as also for printing and typing. The genius of the script must be kept intact but certain simplifications are happily possible. They are being discussed and the Nagari Script Reform Committee has already arrived at certain broad conclusions which have been placed before the public.—United Press.

MISTRESS SUES SCHOOL BOARD

Claims Rs. 15,000 Damages For Alleged Wrongful Dismissal

(From Our Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, July 20.

A notice has been served on the Chairman, School Board Malegaon by Miss Ayesha Yakub a young school mistress for damages of Rs. 15,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

The facts of the case are: The Chairman fined Miss Ayesha Rs. 5 for refusing to see the new acting Head Master in his office. On the plea that the Primary Education Act does not authorise the Chairman to fine an assistant Mistress. Miss Ayesha filed a defamation suit in the Civil court. Before the court gave its decision the School Board cancelled the fine and dismissed the Mistress.

Our European Letter

Britain's Marked Advance To Germany

HOW EUROPEAN CAPITALS REACT TO ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL AGREEMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

PRAGUE, (By Air Mail.)

The event most discussed at the moment in Europe is the Anglo-German Naval Agreement. Attention in the discussions and comments in foreign countries are not concentrated so much on the technical side of the Agreement especially in the light of Germany's construction programme being spread in any case to a few years), as on the way it has been conducted and on the procedure adopted which reflects certain significant currents. It it held that the procedure adopted represents a departure from the Stressa line by London and also an abandonment by Britain of the idea of "indivisibility of peace" at present. Great Britain after having joined in a protest resolution against Germany for a definite charge is being party to an act for sustaining a similar charge. As such there is both surprise and indignation.

ECHO IN FOREIGN CAPITALS

Great Britain's attitude behind the new Agreement with Germany is considered in many foreign capitals, especially in several closely concerned, as constituting one of marked advance to Germany. Comments encompass mainly two points: the Agreement as tending to hinder the move for collective security; and as involving an enhanced tendency on the part of Britain to respond to German approaches. These approaches, as often stated, represent German policy favourable to the course of British colonial policy, especially in relation to Asia in this period, and as looking for an activist turn for Germany herself in Eastern and Southern-Eastern Europe.

SATISFACTION IN GERMANY.

In Berlin itself, the conclusion of the Naval Agreement is celebrated as a triumph for Germany. And there is no overlooking, the fact that in many respects, it is so. The Agreement, taking into consideration all attendant factors, gives a blow to the Stressa front, administers a check to the move for collective agreement and to the idea of "inivisibility of peace", to which Germany, is opposed. And it opens prospects of new credits for Germany with British aid. In fact, for some time Germany has been securing fresh credits with the help of Britain, and now this is expected to receive a new stimulus, at a time of great need and urgency for Germany. It is in all the circumstances not quite surprising to see whole columns of the German press steadily devoted to laudation of Britain. Simultaneously there are renewed attacks on Russia and condemnation of things perhaps with a view to gain British approval. In this condemnation India comes in for a share, a recent instance being an article in No. 9 of the magazine "Die Technische Hochschule" in Berlin. General Heye, the former Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, this week in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" an important Berlin daily, which is believed as closely connected with the German Foreign Office, in the course of a front page article of great eulogy to Britain, states that the time has come to bury thoughts like "God Punish England" and attitudes against England awakened in connection with the War.

Germany has scored to the extent she now has, above all, by playing up to Britain's closest concern for fundamental colonial issues. Whether other factors might complicate the position remains to be seen.

REACTION IN CENTRAL EUROPE

In Central Europe, the Anglo-German Naval Agreement gives indirectly a check to the plan of the Danubian Conference towards the establishment of a Danubian economic federation within the frame-work of, and to safeguard, present political divisions. As such, the French reservation to the Agreement clearly indicated on the occasion of Eden's visit to Paris, is shared by the Balkan Union, in which Turkey is a leading factor, and by the Little Entente. It is specifically suggested that the reservation stated above is not due to the actual ratio in naval tonnage allowed to Germany, but to London favouring a method that encourages thoughts and moves of an activist policy on the part of Berlin. With this policy, expansionist ideas are also associated, in regard to Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. London is aware of the new reactions in various European States and is, therefore, at the moment, concentrating on at winning, at least, to an extent, Italian opinion, hoping to use for this purpose, if possible, the Abyssinian issue.

In the light of these developments, there is also fresh interest of a speculative character in regard to Austria. German moves to weaken the Little Entente alliance and orientation of at least some among them to France, in connection with which thoughts were greatly concentrated on Jugoslavia have made no strong mark. The new Jugoslavian Prime Minister, who also presides over the Foreign Office, has just affirmed the policy of alliance of Little Entente and close understanding with France.

An Indian Swami In London

"Selfishness" Is At Root Of All World's Ills, He Says

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 9.
(By Air Mail.)

In a hotel in Bloomsbury, I was introduced to a man who has introduced a system for harmonious and full development of body, mind and soul. Those who follow his system call it "a practical, scientific technique of concentration and meditation leading to conscious contact with inner divine forces!"

The system is called "Yogoda" and it was introduced by Swami Yogananda, founder of Bramacharya residential schools in India, at Ranchi and Puri. Fifteen years ago, the Swami went to America and in the following few years he founded Yogoda Sat-Sanga centres at Los Angeles, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Boston, Detroit, Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, Minnepolis, St. Paul. A bunch of literature was handed over to me by one of his American secretaries. I find that the Swami is the Vice-President of Sadhu Sabha of India. He was a delegate from India to the International Congress of Religious Liberals held in 1920 at Boston and is publishing a journal called "East-West Magazine", "Inner Culture", as it is otherwise known, is a journal which is dedicated to the "super-art of living".

The Swami presented me with a volume of 'Whispers From Eternity". "Whispers" are universal scientific prayers by the Swami dedicated "unto all the Soul-Temples of Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Hebrews, and Hindus, wherein the Cosmic Heart is throbbing equally always". The dedication extends to "All the multi-coloured lamps of various true teachings, in which shines the same one white flame of God and unto all churches, mosques, viharas, tabernacles, and temples of the world—wherein our own One Father dwells impartially in the fullness of His glory."

EAST AND WEST

This is Swami Yogananda's first visit to England since he established his first Ashram in California fifteen years ago. He is on his way to India where he proposes to establish a Cultural Home where East can meet West. In this task, he has received support—I mean financial support—from his American disciples and Dr. Kedarnath Das Gupta, who founded in 1910 The Union of East and West, appears to take enthusiastic part in co-operating with the Swami. As a matter of fact, due to the enthusiasm shown by Dr. Das Gupta, Swami Yogananda undertook to address a public audience in London on Monday night (July 8).

Out of curiosity or out of earnestness to follow the Yogic philosophy of this son of India—one cannot say—there was an exceptionally large crowd, which filled up the large Caxton Hall to hear the Swami. Sir Francis Younghusband, Chairman of the World Fellowship of Faiths, was in the chair and by his side was seated Dr. Kedarnath Das Gupta. Though Dr. Das Gupta made an excellent speech in destroying Rudyard Kipling's axiom "East and West Can Never Meet", he appeared a somewhat comic figure. Attired in dinner jacket and white khaddar "Gandhi" cap as his head-dress, he kept many amused as to whether he wanted to justify that East and West can as well meet by the easy process of mixing two national costumes.

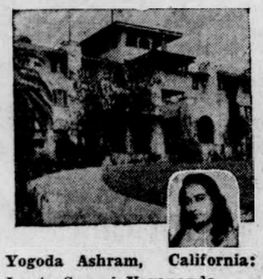
However, Dr. Kedarnath Das Gupta asserted that whatever the circumstances East must meet West and West must meet East. "We have, in India, a unity," he declared; "that unity is cultural. If that unity is possible in the midst of many faiths, castes, creeds and communities, why is it not possible for us to have a cultural unity all over the world?" Dr. Das Gupta introduced Swami Yogananda to his first English audience by announcing that he has thousands and thousands of students and disciples worshipping at his beautiful temple in Los Angeles. The Swami, he concluded, is very much loved and admired in all parts of America.

India's Greatest Gift

Sir Francis Younghusband, the chairman, paid a great tribute to India for producing saints and holy men. "The greatest gift which India has offered to the world", he declared, "is her gift of spirituality and spiritual forces. Great saints of India have found their way to this country and we are grateful to Swami Yogananda for coming this evening and addressing us for the first time."

Swami Yogananda thanked Dr. Das Gupta and Sir Francis several reasons. His one reason for this love and intense affection for India was due to the fact that India was out to conquer the soul of the West. "My love for India", he added "I want to give to every other nation. That is why I am here tonight."

The Swami spoke for over an



Yogoda Ashram, California: Inset: Swami Yogananda.

hour and his chief contention was that the soul was greater than anything else. He said that he lived in the federation of the world presided over by one father, the God Almighty, and he had come to London to offer to his English friends some of the blessings that he had received in the East. He wanted to be human chamelion, so that he could change and be in America, as well as in England; or move in Boston and on the mountains of the Himalayas. "If I have to learn tenacity," he said, "I would like to take it from the British people", which was the first signal for general applause. Then the second round of laughter was provoked by the subtle way that the Swami suggested that "we, of the East and you, of the West, are both crazy, crazy we know not for what. We are crazy because from the East comes the echo of spiritualism and the West replies with its Western materialism". But in these conflicting thoughts, the Swami felt that India has some practical thing to offer to the world. All nations had merits and demerits and whatever the demerits of India, she was an ancient land. She had monuments which perpetually gave life to the world, as the Egyptians had left wonderful stone monuments for our benefit. Similarly, India's greatest men had contributed—and that too, silently—for the benefit of the world in different spheres of activities.

Poverty Of Science

Of course, the Swami's discourse contained cryptic notes which it was impossible to appreciate. He talked of Jesus Christ having no Kingdom, but Lord Krishna having one. But both of them gave themselves to discovered all intelligence, the world would have been infinitely different. But, he said, "India concentrated on man himself, on brain and soul", and in order to see real India, one must not go merely to visit India cinema houses and coffee stalls but go and meet the spiritual souls of that country, whose words were not recorded but were felt.

Then the Swami dwelt on the troubles of the world. He attributed the whole trouble of the world to one thing, "selfishness". That is why he believed in one great thing—that we should live each for all and all for each. He complained of the capitalists trying to amass the wealth of the world, and in similar language he denounced the socialists for "wanting to take away from the capitalists". "If our souls are made to feel the brotherhood of man", he added, "then it is that we will live like brothers".

"Drive away from the world, selfishness, ignorance, jealousy and greed," perrorated Swami Yogananda, "and continue to concentrate on the Soul." The Soul is the first thing, how dare you forget that", he asked before concluding by saying that he believed in constructive doubt instead of destructive one, which helped none.

At the end of the meeting, it was announced that the collection made during the Swami's lecture amounted to over fifty-five pounds. The Swami is leaving London to-day for the Continent. He is to address cultural societies in Paris, Rome, and in Berlin. He had intended to stay with Monsieur Romain Rolland but he is disappointed to hear that the great continental savant is at present in Russia.

"FRIEND OF POOR" AND HARIJAN WORKER

Former Chief Scout Commissioner Of Indore Killed In Quetta

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 18.

Information has been received from Quetta that Mr. Huidekoper, for sometime tutor to the Maharaja Holkar and later Chief Scout Commissioner, was among the 'quake victims on that ill-fated day. Mr. Huidekoper's body was recovered 8 days after the disaster from the debris of his house along with the dead bodies of his guest and his servant. Mrs. Huidekoper, however, with great pluck, escaped as she ran out of her house to a place of safety when the first tremors were felt. The late Mr. Huidekoper was well-known in Indore for his deep interest in scout movement and later came to be known as a "friend of the poor": his silent and selfless work among the Harijans of Indore, and his valiant fight to secure for them better amenities in life would be a lasting tribute to the memory of the deceased.

JAGIRDARS AND CESS DUTY.

2. The Maharaja of Rewa has prohibited, by an order published in the "State Gazette," the collection by Jagirdars of cess duty. An equiry by the Durbar revealed that the Jagirdas of the Rewa State had been levying cess duty in contravention of the Rule promulgated in the state. The Maharaja has, therefore, decided that any infringement of the Law is punishable and the defaulting Jagirdars will in future be subjected to stringent measures involving payment of the highest penalty provided by the Law.

SHOWER OF LEAFLETS

Woman Creates Scene In French Chamber

PARIS, (By Mail).

A shower of documents from the public galleries on the heads of French deputies for the second time in a few days is to be followed by legal action.

Mlle. Marie Louise Prevost, secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Inventors, scattered leaflets over the Chamber.

The leaflets referred to an invention for the electrical recording of votes by M. Langlois, president of the society.

The Chamber had rejected the invention.

Mlle. Prevost was quickly expelled by officials and taken to the police station, where she was charged with "the distribution of pamphlets without a permit."

An Indian Playwright In London

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 9.
(By Air Mail.)

Another interesting personality I met during the week-end was Dewan Sherar, the playwright from Northern India. He is at present busy on the B.B.C. surprise programme for the next week. On the 11th and 12th July, the B.B.C. is to give us a radio play, "Hassan" which it gave us for two nights last year as well. There is Eastern and Western music brought together and the principle role in the play will be taken by the original cast, who some years ago had a successful run in the West End for a long time. Henry Ainley, the veteran English stage actor will play the title role and he will be supported by Leon Quartermaine, and Malcolm King. Carroll Goodner will be the leading lady and Mr. Sherar is the only Indian in the cast. Hassan is a story of the house of Bagdad written by James Elroy Flecker.

Incidentally, I find that the B.B.C. honoured Mr. Sherar a few days ago by reading a few excerpts from his latest book "The Gong of Shiva" (Publishers Harper) which, the publishers tell me, is having a good demand. It is rarely that the B.B.C. selects books for reviewing them in its National broadcast.

MUSLIMS IN ABYSSINIA

Their Present Position

(From A Correspondent).

The recent events in East Africa ensuing from the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia, to which newspapers in all countries are devoting considerable space and towards which public attention is focussed in many countries, may well afford the opportunity to examine the conditions of the 50 to 60 lakhs of Muslims, living in Abyssinia, representing over one-half of the whole population.

Slavery Not Abolished

One of the local papers published very recently a report of the League of Nations on slavery, the major part of which dealt with slavery in Abyssinia, pointing out the fact that in 1923 England accepted the membership of Ayssinia into the League on condition and on the understanding that that country would undertake, by all available means and with all thoroughness, to eliminate slave-owning, and slave-trading: from the report itself, however, we are clearly given to understand that up to now the number of freed slaves was extremely limited, and that slave-trading, though restrained, was continued. On the subject of slavery in Abyssinia, we can further refer to the exhaustive work "Slavery" by Lady Kathleen Simon (Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., London, 1929), which, though written about five years ago—during which the situation remained practically unchanged—conveys extremely useful information on the subject. To quote only a few words from this book, "Slavery in Abyssinia exists in every one of its varied forms, from the little household slaves to the wretched mutilated boys and girls who are carried across the sea and sold into the slave-markets of Arabia; from the long-line of slaves carrying gifts from rulers to passing visitors, to the suffering gang yoked and chained together, and driven by the crack of the whip through the country or to the coast ports as human merchandise. So far as rough estimates can be made, the slave population exceeds 2,000,000 and indeed, one reliable authority states that 2,000,000 is a very moderate estimate."

Opportunity Denied

To a large number of readers the fact that the majority of these 2,000,000 slaves are Mohamedans, will probably come as a somewhat shocking news, and yet this is the plain truth. The following is an accurate translation of an article entitled "The Muslims of Abyssinia" in a recent issue of the "Nation Arabe":

"It is a known fact the Mohamedans in that country (Abyssinia) amount to about 5 to 6 millions, representing more than one half of the entire Abyssinian population, and that they are treated by the Government as if they did not exist at all. They are not represented in any field in public life, not in proportion of their number, but even in the proportion of one per cent. And still, the Muslim race is inferior to none; in earlier days, the Muslims were actually on the top of the Copts; they had their heroes who played a very conspicuous role in the history of the country, and who were on the point of conquering the whole of Abyssinia. We cannot tolerate the treatment inflicted to the Mohamedans in that country, as to an inferior race, which treatment neglects the truth, neglects rights and is against the very interest of the country itself. Recently there have been symptoms of a changed attitude of the Government towards their Muslim subjects, but we fear this is due solely to the pending dispute with Italy which seems to compel the Abyssinian Government to soothe their oppressed Muslims."

A Sad Picture

From other reliable sources we learn that the largest crop of slaves is harvested among the Muslim population, deprived little by little of their leaders, their properties, their rights; the once independent Muslim centres like Galla, Harrar, Raffa, Gimma, Abbagifar, etc., have been conquered by the invading Abyssinian tribes, the majority of the defeated Muslims were enslaved and carried away throughout the country and to the coasts. A vivid picture of the tragic conditions of the Mahomedans in Abyssinia is given by "Giamia Al Arabia" a daily Arab nationalist independent paper) of Jerusalem in the issue of 22nd March, 1935

A few days later, i.e. on the 4th of April, the same paper publishes an exhaustive report of the Emir Sciakib Arslan, in which this Muslim nationalist leader, in reporting his interviews in Rome with Mussolini, mentions the friendly and commendable attitude taken by Italy towards the Muslim problems. He further states that the Muslim world is keen on remaining on friendly terms with a great power as Italy, and that he would be highly pleased if the same understanding could be reached with France and England. "Abyssinia, having been for centuries the opponent of our brethren, does not deserve much sympathy."

The further developments of the Italo-Abyssinian issue cannot easily be forecast, and though from a realistic point of view little hope for an amicable settlement can be entertained, only time will tell the results of the conflict; in the meantime it can be safely said, in the event of Italy establishing a virtual control over the whole Abyssinian territory—as it would seem to be Mussolini's aim and ambition—that Italy would proceed immediately with a strong and thorough stroke, to wipe out and eradicate entirely the centuries-old plague of slavery, restoring millions of Mohamedans to their natural and historical rights and complete freedom and equality.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
TO
MALADIES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS
Purohit's
SHWASHARI
BLUE PACKING: for sufferers from Asthma, Cough, Bronchitis, etc.
RED PACKING: in cases of Liver complaints in addition to troubles explained on the other side.
Manufacturers: Dr. PUROHIT PHARMACY: KOLHAPUR
Bombay Agents: ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess St.

Judgment

To the uninitiated person all insurance policies are alike; just as to many persons any garment that covers the body passes for clothes. But the man of taste and discrimination looks to the cut of his clothes and whether they come from tailors of standing. A "NATIONAL" Policy possesses just this hallmark of distinction. Three decades of efficient and successful insurance administration lies at the back of every policy issued by

Assets Exceed Rs. 2,50,00,000
Total Business in Force Exceeds Rs. 10,00,00,000

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and MOTOR ACCIDENT RISKS covered by the Associated
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVES:—
M. P. GOKULDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO.,
National Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch.

WEALTHIEST BABIES IN WORLD

One Year Old, They Own £6,000 Each

Although the famous Canadian Dionne quintuplets are only just one year old, as money-makers they stand supreme. At present their fortune totals more than $ 150,000 (£30,000)—£6,000 each—and now a contract has been signed with a United States lithographing firm giving them the right to reproduce the quintuplets' portraits on next year's calenders.

A million calendars will be put on the market and this is expected to bring an additional $.35,000 (£7,000) in royalties for the babies' trust fund.

The five little girls will not be able to touch their money until they are eighteen years old and by then their dowry will probably be in the million dollars class.

Under expert care of the Canadian doctor who brought them into the world, and three trained nurses, the babies are thriving. All five now have some teeth each and soon they will be trying to talk.

Lure of Ajanta
of the Caves and the Toilet
SOAP, SNOW & HAIR-OIL
AJANTA was a vision of Indian art and Ajanta was a vision of Indian toilet manufacture. Like the artists of old we have realised the vision and there they lie things of beauty and things of joy for ever.
Ajanta
HAIR OIL
H4SCo
Available at Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Vithal Stores and at all General Soap Merchants, Juma Masjid and at all leading Stores, Bombay & Dadar.
Agents:—B. P. VORA & CO., 126, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BIOLOGICAL MIRACLE ASTOUNDS DOCTORS

10 Year Old Devon Boy Changes Into Girl

Doctors are watching the strangest case in medical history of a ten-year-old boy who is gradually changing into a girl, writes a correspondent from "Somewhere in Devon" to "The People."

The whereabouts of the boy's homestead as well as the identity of the boy are being kept a closely guarded secret by the medical profession.

For this amazing phenomenon has never before been witnessed in a white person.

So deeply concerned are the medical fraternity in this remarkable patient that it is probable he will be taken to a private hospital in order to be under continuous expert and specialist observation.

Opinion is divided as to whether or not the change of sex will be complete.

One doctor told me:

"It is impossible for a doctor to reveal the identity of this patient without his consent, and in this case such consent or revelation is most unlikely. Undoubtedly a report will be made at a later date by the specialists."

I understand from an authoritative source that a specialist from London will again visit the boy this week. The identity of this specialist is also being kept secret.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Homoeopathic Degrees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are two issues raised by "A Doctor" which are as misleading as they are self-centred. The first is that there is only one system of Medicine, and that in the opinion of the "Doctor" is the Allopathic one. The second is that Allopathy is developed from the Ayurvedic and Unani systems, and forms the Modern Science of Medicine. I am one with the "Doctor" in wishing that there should be but one all-comprehensive and rational system of medicine which will embosom the achievements and attainments of the various systems, practised to-day the world over. To realise this wish must be the endeavour of all right-minded devotees of the Art of Healing. And the success of such endeavour shall be proportional to th. open-minded and sympathetic co-operation of those who have mastered one or more of these systems. Until that is done, to deny the very right of existence and growth to the different systems and the good that is being done by them to suffering humanity in the smug and self-complacent belief that their own system of Medicine is the system of Medicine and all others are unscientific or quackish argues the mentality of the frog-in-the-well. Our "Doctor's" knowledge and information must be very restricted and limited indeed, if he is not aware of the fact that Naturopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemic system, etc., are all different systems, each having its own particular way of approaching and understanding the problem of life, health and disease, just as the Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems have each their own way. That there are lots of things to be learnt from each system can be denied only by those who are blind to the special gifts of each, and the cure and relief afforded by one system especially where another has failed. Naturopathy, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemic system, etc., are all living and growing systems in the West. And each system is carrying on Research work too in its own field, inspired by the desire for Knowledge and the gain and help to humanity from it. No system can live and grow for long, as these are doing by playing merely on the belief and imagination of the people. Another point: their books explaining their systems, the medicine or other accessories used by them, their Research Journals are all on the market and available to all. There is no secrecy about them. Many of the Allopathic Doctors in the West, who tried these systems have found them very efficacious and have expressed their surprise too, at their discovery. Not that the opinions of such are to be considered more important than those of their own experienced experts, but I am mentioning this fact, only to show that these systems are no false shows got up by self-interested exploiters trading on the credulity of the public. For a brief and succint account of a few of these systems, I may refer the "Doctor" and others interested too, to the excellent book of Dr. Springer, M.D., "The Lady-Doctor in the Home". It is a book written for the layman as well as the busy young practitioner, and though predominantly Allopathic, yet Homoeopathy, Naturopathy and Biochemic systems are very ably summarised, and harmonised with the rest of the book. Does the "Doctor" profess to know more about these systems than the author, who practised these along with Allopathy for over 20 years, before writing the book? Would the "Doctor" dub Martinett, the Author of the four huge volumes on Allopathy and a famous M.D., a Quack because he has given an eminent place to non-official things like Water-cure, in his books? and Dr. Ruddock, another M.D., a Charlatan because he has written volumes on Homoeopathy, including Dietetics and Water-cure? Surely the Universities could not have made them M.D.s by oversight?—Yours, etc.,

R. K. VALVEKAR,
Professor,
Prema Medical College,
Tungabhadra.

Tungabhadra,
July 11.

Umarkhadi Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Double Jurisdiction has been abolished by the Protocol between the Holy See and Portugal, I beg to call the attention of the authorities to the desirability of Catholic residents of Umarknadi, who under the now defunct Padroado jurisdiction were obliged to be parishioners of the church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, being transferred to St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi, near by, as by that they will be served better and relieved of expenses, worries and inconveniences entailed on them in consequence of their being forced to continue to be parishioners of the Cavel Church. —Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Wanted A School

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if you will give me hospitality in your esteemed journal to state that Archbishop Lima having done away with the parish priest of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, Bombay Suburban District, as well as with the school, and merged the Culvem congregation into that of Gorai, the people waited on him in February 1929, expressed their regret and begged of him to give a priest, which he kindly promised to do. As he has not given effect to his solemn word and as in consequence of the want of priest and school at Culvem, the interests of the people have suffered due to neglect. I solicit, through the medium at your powerful journal to draw the attention of the authorities to the wants and needs of the people in the sanguine hope that good may come to the neglected people through the favour of your publishing the cry of the sufferers.—Yours, etc.

"SURSUM CORDA."

"Water-Supply At Khar"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very much thankful to your correspondent Mr. B. R. Dhurandar for the service that he has rendered to the residents of Khar in the matter of water supply to Khar residents by his letter dated the 4th July appearing in the issue of the "Chronicle" of even date.

It is true that the residents of Khar are at present hard hit due to scarcity of water. The size of the present mains is so small that there is hardly any pressure to enable the water rise to the first floor; so much so that many landlords are threatened by their tenants to vacate the flats. It is thus high time for our City Fathers that they tackle this urgent problem at a very early date and relieve the tax-payers of their miserable plight.

It cannot be, however, denied that the manner in which Mr. Y. V. Navalkar tried to tackle this problem was not a proper one. The right course for the Municipality was to consider the question at the time when the water supply was handed over to them by the Government and Mr. Navalkar who was presumably aware of this fact ought to have moved the Municipality at the time. I think that the manner in which Mr. Navalkar proposed to provide funds for laying the proposed 8" mains is entirely besides the municipal law.

In the first place the Budget Heads from which Mr. Navalkar wanted funds to be provided for this scheme had the amounts already assigned to some other items. As such transfers from one head to the other when the respective schemes were already previously sanctioned was not possible as Mr. Navalkar's proposal was not in order. Secondly, the proposed laying of 8" main water pipe line formed part of a scheme which has been included in the loan programme and as such according to law it is doubtful whether this partly laying of water mains could be financed from the Capital Budget Head. The Budget Head F. Extraordinary and Debt can be more correctly utilised for the extension of the Municipal Building as it will not be proper to include this work in the Loan works programme and Government too will never sanction the raising of loans for such purposes as it is a non-productive item and the Municipality will not be able to show ways and means to repay the amount used for this purpose as well as interest thereon. Again, even by appropriating funds from this Budget head sufficient funds were not available and Mr. Navalkar makes another show of his knowledge and experience of Municipal affairs by suggesting to make available funds from Surplus Balances which is impossible unless so provided in the Budget itself. It is for these reasons that his "Earnest proposal to lay 8" mains only upto Linking Road, was turned down.

I would request both Mr. Navalkar to enlighten me and the other residents as to why he advised the Board to lay 8' mains upto the Linking Road only.—Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT OF KHAR.

Khar, July 13.

Municipal Secretary's Staff

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your Staff Correspondent observes that the staff of the Municipal Secretary's office has been singled out, out of the various departments in the Municipality, for preferential treatment because they come in direct contact with the members of the Corporation. It seems that the correspondent has a very short memory. Otherwise he would have remembered that by a resolution of the Corporation passed some time back the Commissioner has been requested to submit his report on the question of working for late hours in his Departments and to compensate those who are compelled to work late in the evening. As the Municipal Secretary's office is not under the direct control of the Commissioner but of the Standing Committee the necessity for a separate and distinct resolution was felt by some members of the Corporation. While I am in entire agreement with your correspondent on the question of marking the attendance of Councillors by a clerk specially appointed for the purpose I do not agree with him that the clerk has got nothing else to do. It is obvious that your correspondent is ignorant of the inner working of the Secretary's office otherwise he would not have passed the remark which is not at all justified. In this connection it was suggested by many that the energy and time wasted in writing the minutes of the Corporation "in hand" could be utilised in some better way only if the Act is amended which is a very simple process. The system is a relic of the past and the sooner it is done away with the better.

It is not at all conceded that clerks in some other Departments of the Commissioner are not required to sit late and that only the staff of the Secretary has to work overtime. But working overtime in other departments is a matter of few days and a few hours in a year while the Secretary's office it has become a regular feature throughout the year. Only those who know the working of this department will appreciate the grievances of the clerical staff. The Municipal Commissioner sends urgent business at the last moment and the Secretary is expected to circulate it either to the Corporation or to any other Committees even if it runs in several typed sheets of papers. The method of confirming the minutes of the Corporation only at the next meeting of that body entails a heavy responsibility on the staff. The press copy has to be prepared and sent on the same day otherwise the proceedings will not be ready by the time of the next meeting. It must also be remembered that there are meetings of one Committee or the other on almost every day except Friday and Saturday but the meeting fixed for Monday takes out all the relief that the staff might otherwise obtain. As a result even on Saturday when all other departments under the Municipal Commissioner lock their doors at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time), the Secretary's office continues to work till 5 or 6 p.m. and sometimes even till 8 p.m. Added to this the fact remans that the staff in order to prepare for the meeting which might fall on the next day of a public holiday has to attend compulsorily on that day.

One more point must be brought to the notice of your correspondent. The designation of the President having been changed to that of the Mayor, his activities are spread on a vast scale and he takes part almost in every social function which in its turn increases the work if not of all the clerks of some of them. Everybody looks to the Mayor to take a leading part in times of distress and relief as in the case of the Behar Earthquake and Quetta Earthquake and consequently the Secretary's office being the most handy for all this work has to take a part either willingly or otherwise.

Sir, bearing all these facts in mind you will be convinced that the Secretary's staff deserve some relief either in their hours of work or in their pay, more than any other department of the Municipality.—Yours etc.,

"A MUNICIPAL SERVANT".

Lokamanya Goshala

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Very few people know what is going on in Gogras Wadi at Dombivli for which collections are being made by the Gomata volunteers in the city.

I had an opportunity of going to that place and I was really surprised to see the experiments in dairy farming and agriculture which this small institution is carrying on silently. Agriculture and cattle farming go always together. One is indispensable to the other. And here much of the success of this institution is due to the co-operation of the Agricultural Department with this institution.

They have been experimenting with the best types of green fodder, and I found a creeper imported from abroad which is being cultivated at present. The Agricultural Inspector expressed his hope that when a whole field is raised with those creepers much of the present difficulty of finding green fodder for the cattle during summer in this farm would be over.

The Farm is carrying out several experiments in improving the breed of the cattle. They have got three model cow-sheds. The first one is within the reach of a poorman's income, the next one is for a middle class income and third one demonstrates how a rich man can keep his cattle with all the modern comforts.

There are several things that could be seen on a visit to this place. Those who are interested in agriculture and cattle farming will find many a useful thing on a visit to this place. Though this institution was originally started to save the cattle from the butchers, it to-day demonstrates how successfully cattle farming could be run in India.—Yours, etc.

U. G. P.

Menace Of Cheap Japanese Goods

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—That cheap goods of poor quality are not cheap is a well-established economic truth. In a poor country like India cheapness is a great attraction, hence cheap Japanese goods find a ready market in the Indian bazaars. But a little investigation will show that these cheap Japanese goods are really dearer than the Indian made articles or even imported English articles.

For our inquiry we shall take up the Japanese raincoats, that have flooded the Bombay market this season. They are being sold from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 each and sometimes at higher prices as German by some dealers. Now take a middle class family in which there are five children going to school; and two adults attending offices. The family will require seven raincoats and it is natural that the head of the family will try to buy at the cheapest rate. Suppose, he buys five Japanese raincoats for Rs. 10 at Rs. 2 each and two Japanese coats at Rs. 5 each and his total expense will be Rs. 20. Now unfortunately for him, the Japanese raincoats though fairly decent to look at, owing to their extreme cheapness, are so poor in quality that within a month or two they begin to leak so badly that they become useless—the whole of the invested capital of Rs. 20 of the family budget is wasted. Not only individually, but nationally India is losing heavily by her purchase of Japanese goods. If the gentleman in question had bought Swadeshi raincoats that are sold on a guaranteed basis, it would have cost him a little more, say about Rs. 25 or Rs. 27, but he could easily have used these Swadeshi-made raincoats for three years.

If we look still further into the technical details of the manufacture of these raincoats, our point will be clearer. You cannot make a serviceable raincoat out of clay. It is the rubber in the rubberized raincoats that make a garment waterproof. The following analysis of rubber contents of various makes of raincoats sold in the Bombay market will explain itself:—

	Percentage of rubber.
Japanese water-proofs	10 p.c. to 20 p.c.
English and German	20 p.c. to 40 p.c.
American water-proofs	35 p.c. to 50 p.c.
Indian water-proofs	35 p.c. to 50 p.c.

Usually, the Japanese raincoats are classified under "Rubber manufactures" and the duty charged is 30 per cent "ad valorem". When classified as "wearing apparel" or as "textile manufacturers"—both of which be correct the duty charged is 35 per cent. But as a rule it is put in the former group and the customs thereby lose 5 per cent.—Yours, etc.,

RUBBER TECHNOLOGIST.

More About Thomas More

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the celebration last Saturday of the fourth centenary of the death (7th July, 1535) of Sir Thomas More, I beg to draw public attention to More's administration of justice which was scrupulously impartial. He refused to accept any perquisites of office from litigants. "As far as honesty and justice are concerned," he said to his son-in-law who on grounds of kinship expected to be favoured. "if mine own father whom I dearly love and reverence stood before me on the one hand and the devil whom I sincerely hate on the other, yet the cause of the latter being just, I should give the devil his due." And that he would for no respect digress from justice well appeared in the case of his son-in-law who having a case before him in the chancery and presuming too much upon his favour when he would not be persuaded to agree to an impartial order, then he (Sir Thomas) made a flat decree against him (his own son-in-law).

He thought it a great gain to deliver the oppressed, to extricate the harassed from their troubles and to reconcile those who had quarrelled. Sir Thomas was a man of true piety which he practised with regularity and without a trace of superstition. At definite hours he addressed his prayers to God, not in set phrases but with words which came straight from his heart. When he talked with his friends about the world to come, his friends could see that he was speaking in all sincerity and with good hope. His writings known as More's "English Works" which I commend to our youths are all "to the reproach of vice, commendation of virtue or honour and land of God" and bear witness of his tender love and zeal to the happy continuance and gracious increase of virtue in the soul of readers. More had as little worldly ambition as St. Francis; of the simplest tastes; blest and delighting in the company of men of like temper with himself: contented with the honest fulfilment of his daily professional duties, happy in his simple home, of strongest domestic affections. He always liked equality and hated despotism and so he shunned intimacy with princes; for round the quietest throne is bustle and rivalry and luxury and sham with marks of mastery and servitude. Even into Henry VIII's court he was only drawn with great reluctance. He was constrained to serve on embassies; and his sound conduct of these so delighted the king that he could not rest till he had dragged More to court.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Soft Coke And Railway Freight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are a good many places in India where soft coke has not made its appearance. This is to a great extent due to the prohibitive Railway freight on soft coke. If the Railway freight to carry this commodity be reduced, say, by 25 per cent or if it be put on the same level as other commodities for which the Railways have got special scheduled rates, there is every possibility for the expansion and growth of this industry and it will benefit not only the industry but the Railways themselves.

The Soft Coke Cess Committee, who have been doing very useful propaganda to popularise the use of soft coke as a domestic fuel, have also in their Report of 1934 referred to the high prohibitive Railway freight which handicaps their activities and stands in the way of the expansion of soft coke trade.

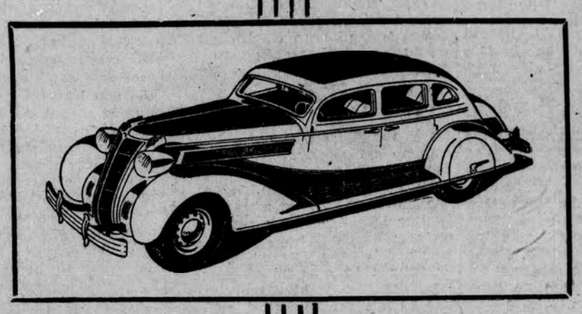
It is really very strange and deplorable that the Railways inspite of their knowing the fact that "the lower the transport charges the higher the volume of traffic" are always found to be reluctant and stubborn to acknowledge this simple truth.—Yours, etc.

D. D. THACKER.
M. I. M. E.

Jharia, July 17.

Airstream
Chrysler Six & Eight

ENTER your CHRYSLER AIRSTREAM, happy with the knowledge that however far you ride or drive, you will arrive at your destination without fatigue. You are actually refreshed upon experiencing this new kind of motor car ride made possible through new weight distribution, independent front wheel suspension and through roomy, softly cushioned upholstering. The Chrysler Airstream not only floats over the road, but delivers astonishing speed tirelessly, banishes all trace of vibration, takes the curves without swerving or swaying.



Models available

Airstream six 5 passenger Sedans.

Airstream six 5 passenger Touring Sedans with very large built-in-trunk.

Airstream Eight 5 passenger Touring Sedans with very large built-in-trunk.

Airstream Eight full size 7 passenger Sedans on 133 inch wheelbase chassis.

Prices and full particulars from:
Sole Agents:
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.
534, SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY, 7.
Branches:— LAHORE, AHMEDABAD & SECUNDERABAD.
Telegrams: 'CYCLOSTERS'. Telephone: 40585.

ENDURANCE
For YOUNG and OLD

Keep your LUNGS strong and you will FIGHT COLDS
Get over the rigours of modern life,
And after-effects of Pneumonia, Influenza, etc.,
Take PULMOVIGOR
and you can go up the Everest

Made in France
Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 .
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Congress And Its Critics

MR. SATYAMURTI'S EXPOSURE OF JUSTICE PARTY.

Mr. S. Satyamurti addressed a public meeting at the Congress House last Saturday evening on "The Challenge to the Congress" and answered some of the criticisms levelled against the Congress and its activities by members of the Justice Party.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, who presided, referred to the victories of the Congress at the recent elections to the Assembly and the Council and said that the Justice Party had been since trying to gather up strength. So far as the Madras Presidency was concerned, he thought that rivalry was between the Congress on the one hand and the Justice Party, the Government, the aristocrats, and the Zamindars on the other. It was up to Congressmen to carry on their work in a manner that would result in the people giving a fitting reply to the challenge to the Congress.

PECULIAR POSITION IN MADRAS.

Mr. S. Satyamurti said that in one respect the position in this province had no parallel anywhere else in India in that no party was so wedded to the bureaucracy and its ways or was so opposed to national aspirations and determined to oppose the Congress as the Justice Party. The Congress was not, he said, a party; it claimed to be the nation itself. It had made good that claim in the past and would try to do so also in the future. The Justice Party was, he said, not a political party, and had no programme of their own.

One prominent leader of the Justice Party had claimed that the abolition of taluk boards was one of the most beneficial measures but Sir A. P. Patro, another leader of the same party, had condemned that measure.

WHAT THE CONGRESS HAS DONE.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar had asked, "What has the Congress done during the last twenty years?" The Congress, Mr. Satyamurti said, had shown to the Government and the civilised world that there were men and women in this country who stood pledged to achieve its freedom. The Congress had by the sacrifices and sufferings of thousands and tens of thousands placed India on the political map of the world. The Congress had made it impossible for the enemies of Indian freedom to flourish on the votes of Indians. The success of Congressmen in the elections throughout the country was a service by itself of no mean magnitude. It had shown that the people of the country, given the proper lead, would not tolerate those who stood against the freedom of the land.

As for the question as to what Congressmen had done to reduce the poverty of the people, he would point out that Congressmen had never stated that without Swaraj the poverty of the people could be eradicated. One of the most potent causes why they were working for Swaraj was that they wanted to remove that poverty. On the other hand he would ask: What had the Justice Party done in this matter during the last fifteen years they had been in power and office? The question was asked "How far has the Congress brought about social amelioration of the people?" He would suggest that Mahatmaji's campaign for the abolition of untouchability had done more for the social amelioration of the people than the work of all the other parties put together for the last several years. As for the question "How far has the Congress brought about unity?" his answer would be that they would have succeeded but for the existence of communal parties.

REPRESSIVE LAWS.

Referring to the statement that every repressive legislation had had its origin in the Congress speeches and their 'intolerable boast' and 'threats which were never intended to be carried out,' to-day, Mr. Satyamurti said, it was accepted by all that the statute book was disfigured by many repressive measures which ought not to find a place there. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, when he made that statement, the speaker added, evidently felt that these laws were justified because of the existence of Congressmen. There were in other countries politicians who made far more violent speeches than any Congressman in India did, but still there were no such repressive laws there. Again, the laws were not confined in their application to Congressmen only. The statement, by the way, showed how men of Mr. Mudaliar's way of thinking would, if they got into power deal with Congressmen; perhaps they would do far worse things and more repressive acts than the bureaucracy.

Referring to the view expressed by Mr. Mudaliar that it was her share in the Great War that had secured for India a place in the international affairs, Mr. Satyamurti said that one could not see how it was necessary for India to pay such a heavy price for her rights. Swaraj was their birthright and they would achieve it by their own strength, and they need not pay such a price for that. Even historically, Mr. Satyamurti said, this statement was not correct. As for Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar impliedly comparing Congressmen to thieves or murderers or robbers, he would not characterise it; at best it was out of taste.

THE "THALI" INCIDENT.

Mr. Mudaliar had been, he said making frequent references to the "Thali" incident and the land revenue remission question and stating that the Justice Ministry could not have resigned on these or any other similar issue. His point was that an incident such as the "Thali" incident was of such a character that if Congressmen had been Ministers they would have either seen to the dismissal or an equally severe punishment for the officer involved in such an occurrence, or tendered their resignation to mark their resentment. There was no gainsaying the fact that the Justice Ministers did not do as much as they should have in the matter. But it seemed the Justice Ministry would not resign on any issue however vital—whether it be a "Thali" incident or refusal to give land revenue remission. The Ministers would not even remain neutral on the resolution for reducing land revenue by 33 1/3 per cent. but voted against it.

Mr. Satyamurti next referred to a suggestion by the Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan in one of his speeches that nobody knew how the funds collected for Harijan uplift work had been spent, and said that this statement was unworthy of a Minister to make. Every pie collected had been accounted, the accounts audited and published. He would invite Mr. Rajan to peruse that report and stop repeating the charge. Mr. Rajan, he said, was a gentleman and would apologise for his mistake. The record of the Justice Party during the last fifteen years was an absolutely blank one and no amount of bombast could cover their dismal failure. Throughout the period, the party had identified itself with the repressive policy of the Government on every single occasion. He had no quarrel with the Government if they wished to punish civil resistance but he did feel that during the last movement some methods were pursued by the Government which ought not to have been pursued and which the Justice Party supported wholeheartedly. Apart from this, they were, he said, responsible for keeping up the spirit of communalism in this province.

There was, he said in conclusion, no need or no room for more than two parties in this country, those fighting for the country's freedom and those opposing it. He invited all those who were anxious to see India free to join the Congress.

The chairman said that when the greatest need of the hour was political unity, the Justice Party had adopted a reactionary and communal programme and had done everything to retard the onward march of the country to its goal of freedom.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks had been proposed to the chairman and the speaker.

RAIN WORKS HAVOC IN CUTCH

Village Washed Away And Cattle Killed

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Several parts of Cutch are reported to have suffered great damage owing to heavy rains. A village named Gavr par is stated to have been completely washed away, cattle have been killed in large numbers and valuable property has been destroyed but no loss of human life is reported. In another village about 2,000 sheep have been drowned.—A. P.

A Contradiction

The private secretary of the Maharaja of Alwar writes:—

The "Arjun" of 3rd July as also certain other vernacular papers have published a statement to the effect that His Highness has spent Rs. 15 lakhs in his efforts to go back to his state and it is not known how much more he may spend to achieve this object. I challenge the "Arjun" for making this grossly incorrect statement. Far from spending 15 lakhs His Highness has not spent even one lakh on this account.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

retary of Britain had to deliver a very unconvincingly and hallow speech on the Italian situation.

Disquiet At Geneva

Reports from Geneva suggest that the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare has caused some disquiet in League circles and the suspicion is growing that it portends concerted action by Britain and France to persuade Abyssinia to make considerable concessions to Italy and thus avoid war. Great interest has also been aroused there by unconfirmed reports that the United States might offer its good offices if it were decided to call a three-Power Conference of Britain, Italy and France attempt to fulfil the role of a disinterested outsider in any negotiations that might take place. And France was more concerned, I find from the French newspapers, with those points in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech which touched on Franco-British relations, and in it was seen an attempt to re-establish the tradition of Franco-British co-operation set up in the recent declarations of London and Stressa. The German press, too, was interested more in Sir Samuel's speech as it referred to European rather than Abyssinian problems, and, as such, it did not get a warm welcome as in it was seen a return to a pro-French policy on the part of the British Government. Thus Hitler's newspapers are obviously instructed not to be jubilant for not receiving orders from London to stop progress with her naval rearmament programme

Menace Of World War

Everybody here seems to be agreed that a war in Abyssinia by Italy would be alright if it did not bring a clash in Europe, for example, between Britain and Italy, or between German and Austria. But Germany may be tempted to take advantage of Italy's occupation in Abyssinia and may lay claims to the virtual annexation of Austria. Such a measure can no longer remain localised like Italy's war in Abyssinia, but would immediately draw France, Germany, Italy and Britain into a European conflict. Poland, the Balkan States and the Central European Little Entente States will also be compelled to take one or the other side and ultimately the Soviet Union may also be dragged into such a conflict. Italy is therefore, desirous of using this threat of a second world war as an opportunity for herself to proclaim her suzerainty over the whole of Abyssinia. However, though the European Powers are prepared to be indifferent as to the fate of Abyssinia, the fighting power of that country is by no means to be despised. As long as there are conflicts and jealousies between European Powers somebody or the other will always secretly supply armaments to Abyssinia and the work of Italy may be very difficult.

Whither Mussolini?

It was the failure in the Morrocco adventure that at last brought the downfall in Spain, first of the dictator and, secondly, of King Alfonso. Similar events in Italy are not impossible. The old world diplomats always laugh at this danger but people who now recognise the reality of mass discontent and the revolutionary spirit and power of the working class masses are quite prepared to see the downfall of Mussolini as well as of Monarchy in Italy, if she was engaged in an expensive war abroad. These factors no one was willing to discuss in the British House of Commons on Thursday.

Unemployment Debate

Something similar might be said about what has been called the great debate on the problem of unemployment and economic reconstruction of Great Britain which was initiated by the Labour Party on Tuesday by tabling a censure motion on the Government for its unemployment policy. The same atmosphere of unreality existed in the House for the simple reason that no section of the House was ready to preach or even to admit the coming of an economic revolution as the only way out of the present crisis. Mr. Baldwin is a believer in tariffs, Mr Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a believer in orthodox finance and banking, whereas the Labour Party believes in some nebulous form of large capitalist trusts run with a mixture of pseudo-Socialist phraseology and finally Mr. David Lloyd George believes in his mysterious "New Deal" which, when published on Tuesday next, will prove to be neither new nor any kind of deal at all. The Labour Party moved its vote of censure on the Government simply because it has now become a fashion to do so. Mr. Lansbury and his colleagues, including Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who moved the Censure Motion, knew very well that the National Government had succeeded at least in reducing the figures of unemployed workers and bringing it to a substantially lower level than what the Labour Party was able to do. Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, with stern logic refused to put such faith in what some of the Conservative capitalists believe to be a cure for unemployment, namely, rationalisation. Mr. Baldwin, with equal stoicism, though with extreme courtesy and gesture of friendship for Mr. Lloyd George, rejected his claims on behalf of some wonderful schemes which if launched out to-day would cure unemployment the day after. Mr. George is now permitted to publish his great project so that the general public may have a chance of forming their opinion on it.

Mr. Lloyd George is no friend or supporter of socialism and his scheme would, therefore, be a big capitalist scheme. If it has any soundness in it the City of London is full of ready money and enterprising capitalists who would take it up, were it at all worth taking up. The Labour Party opposition had to admit on Thursday the fact of improvement in the economic condition of Britain during the last two years. However, it attributed this improvement to general improvement in the world trade and it, therefore, seemed to argue by inference that a Labour Government at such a juncture would have done something to take a far greater advantage of the improving situation. One fact emerged very strikingly during the debate on Tuesday. The Labour Opposition did very little in the House to prove its faith in socialism. The members of the Party who have identified themselves with the Socialist League also proved that there was no real difference between them and the members of the Labour Party.

Jobs In The Cabinet

However, what the Labour Party lacked in respect of principles of socialism, it tried to make up for in the House on Wednesday by digging out family scandals about new jobs for the MacDonald family. It was pointed out that Mr. MacDonald's son, Malcolm, had his other faithful follower, Mr. Kenneth Lindsay were given important and high-salaried positions without any proof of ability or past experience. The Labour Party's exposure did not create any great sensation because this kind of patronage of lucrative offices even if true is not strange in the history of all Governments. Even the last Labour Government had multiplied Cabinet position unnecessarily to satisfy personal ambitions. Mr. Lansbury was therefore not right in complaining about the Cabinet rank and salary of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. But it is interesting to remember that Mr Baldwin refused to say why Lord Sankey was sent out of the Cabinet, although Mr. Lansbury put a direct question to Mr. Baldwin. His question was: "What was the reason for Lord Sankey who stayed in the Government to help through the Government of India Bill, being sacked in the middle of the House of Lords discussions? Did he disagree with the Government's policy, or was he sacked like an ordinary workman?". I don't know that I should commiserate with him, but this adds one more pension to the big list of ex-Lord Chancellors."

Legislation Should Help Social Reform

But Enthusiasts Should Not Ignore Tradition And Culture Of Land, Says Shastri

CHIDAMBARAM, By Mail.

"A few years ago social reform was by no means a popular or widespread movement amongst us. Quite lately, however, through causes not brought about by active agents of social reform the movement has gained something like marvellous strength—a strength that the mere social reformer could not have summoned," observed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University replying to the welcome address presented to him by the members of the Social Reform Club of the Annamalai University on Friday evening.

HARIJAN PROBLEM

Next came the question of the uplift of women "whom through all the ages we have never treated as reasonable human beings equal to us with facilities similar to ours and with destinies exactly comparable to ours. No doubt we load them with jewels and please them in several ways. Even when they are quite ignorant and unable to solve the elementary problems we give them questions of great consequence to solve like the selection of bridegrooms for our daughters. We have them within the rooms and yet the fundamental questions involving the happiness of our children we allow to be dealt with by the women. I do not complain of this, provided you educate the women for her part in life. Keep them ignorant, keep them unaware of the world and yet give them vital questions to settle—that is not wise at all."

LAW SHOULD HELP REFORM

Proceeding he said: "We cannot expect great changes in social reform all at once. The law of the land must help us. Now there are those who contend that social matters should be kept beyond the purview of the legislatures. They may be right or they may be wrong. I am not concerned with that. You will see as citizens of India, a great many questions are discussed in the Assembly and the local legislature which deal with social matters. Nobody can keep them out of it. All sorts of resolutions may be moved and public memorials resorted to against them. But nobody can exclude the legislatures from taking up these problems for the simple truth is you cannot create a custom easily. It is very difficult either to change an old custom or to create a new custom unless you get the help of the secular law of the land. You know how whenever a question is raised all sorts of difficulties occur. Therefore nobody can attack this question successfully unless he is fully acquainted with the nature and scope of our legislative bodies with the powers that are legitimately vested in them and also is fully armed with the knowledge of the ordinary canons of successful and fruitful legislation."

WHAT SARDA ACT HAS ACHIEVED

Referring to the Sarda Act, he said, "The act has not been carefully prepared to meet our susceptibilities; in some respects it has gone too far; in other respects it has not gone far enough; and throughout its history, from the time it was conceived in the legislature and brought forward to the time it was subsequently placed on the Statute Book and since considerable time has elapsed, if you will observe, you will find though you are young, even the most casual observer will find that it was an ill-conceived measure, that it was so much in advance of public opinion. People, both Mahomedans and Hindus, thought that it attacked their religion and culture and determined to disobey the law. Fancy our inducing the people to disobey the law. That is not the way to have done it. The law is still prevalent many have married in violation of it and this disobedience is going on all round. It is a mistake. I am all for the reform, but I point out the folly and futility which marked the proceedings at the beginning, inciting the people to disobey and to regard it with contempt.

While it was being placed on the Statute Book, if you remember within a few weeks of the passing of the Sarda Act, a huge Mahommedan procession went past the gate of the Viceregal Lodge, the central figures of which were a boy very much under 12 and a girl still further below that age whom they called bridegroom and bride. They said they were going to defy the law. That is what has happened. The strange thing is that nothing happened. The authorities thought it best to shut their eyes.

By passing such a law it makes one cover one's face with shame, but there are the serious minded people coming with votes of thousand constituents to the central legislature who say they have consulted public opinion and pass a measure which is defied at the very door of the Viceroy by a procession. Now such a thing cannot happen in any sensible country. We all ought to hang down our heads with shame that it happened in India and on a matter which required the most careful thought. I just mention this to show that to take up a question in the classes that you have named you will have to be prepared to face the legislature on the one hand the social system of our land and our long history and tradition and culture on the other."—A.P.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS "ON SCRAP HEAP"

It Has Failed To Preserve Peace & Flung People In Gloom, Says Chagla

That the League of Nations had failed to preserve peace in the past and that the League, as it is constituted to-day, of Imperialistic Powers who look forward to their own political aggrandisement, would fail in the future too, was the opinion expressed by Mr. M. C. Chagla, in a speech delivered under the auspices of the Indian League of Nations Union, Bombay, at the Improvement Trust building, Esplanade Road, on Friday.

Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran, secretary of The League of Nations Bureau, Bombay Branch, presided.

The theme of the lecture was "The League of Nations and Peace."

"ON SCRAP HEAP."

"You must have heard of the remark made by Mr. Lloyd George recently in the House of Commons, that the League of Nations was 'on the scrap heap'" said Mr. Chagla. The League of Nations had proved a failure and a large portion of the world population had consequently been flung in pessimism and gloom. Whatever the aims, objects or aspirations of the League of Nations were, this International Assembly of Nations had ceased to be a potential factor for peace. Even from the very beginning the League had blundered. Those who were responsible for the Versailles Treaty itself were not acting in the best interests of the world or in the interests of peace but were actuated by vindictive motives. The Peace of Versailles was a conqueror's peace. Those who fathered this treaty never took into consideration that it was not the people of Germany, not the people of Turkey, who had been the cause of the Great War. They mistook the ruled for the rulers.

THE THREE POWERS.

The League of Nations, being created by "conqueror nations," would naturally reflect their imperialistic policies. England and France thought of their empires and Italy harboured ambitious plans for creating an empire for herself. Those three nations had for a long time considerable control in moulding the destinies of the League and often dictated its policies.

A STUMBLING-BLOCK.

Mr. Chagla then drew the attention of the audience to another factor which was a stumbling-block in the establishment of permanent international peace. This he said was the economic policy adopted by the various nations. Tariffs and other protective measures adopted by the different countries, marred all the remaining chances of securing world peace. The problem of distribution was the greatest incentive for war. People at one end of the world famished for want of food while people at another corner of the same world suffered from an abundance of it. China and America afforded two glaring instances of this type.

Continuing the speaker said that the best way to bring about world peace was by the creation of a body which would educate people "to think in terms of a world state." Subject to the cultural autonomy of each nation, all nations should be willing to hand over to this world institution the question of one another's foreign policies, and so on. If one set afoot an institution based on a world policy, the lecturer held, any other institution was a camouflage.

LEAGUE'S DUTY.

Mr. Chagla then expatiated on the efforts of Japan to swallow up China piece-meal and that of Italy to do the same thing with regard to Abyssinia. He said that the whole of civilisation, the heritage of the past, was at stake, and unless the League of Nations acted firmly on this question of war between Italy and Abyssinia, it were better the League shut its doors.

Concluding the lecturer observed: "The League of Nations will do nothing substantial to prevent this war. It will do nothing to check Italy in her effort at political aggrandisement. At best it will ask Abyssinia to be a good boy and keep quiet. Let us hope that Abyssinia would maintain her independence at all costs."

UNDER GREAT HANDICAPS.

Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran, in his concluding remarks, said that he disagreed with many of the views put forth by the speaker. He brought facts, to show that the League of Nations had all along attempted, under very great handicaps, to maintain international peace. The machinery of the League was yet not perfect and hence it was not possible to wipe with one sweep the spirit of nationalism that lurked in every man's heart. It was when people were properly educated in internationalism and when their humanitarian instincts were aroused, that perennial harmony and permanent international peace be assured to the world.

Interesting X-Ray Development

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 9.

(By Air Mail.)

Walls of glass through which sun's rays can penetrate will be a feature of a new building in London for the treatment of tuberculosis. It has been planned by Finsbury Borough Council. It will possess a clinic which will be the first of its kind in England—for the treatment of women over 40. X-Rays play a large part in the early diagnosis and treatment of the disease. Out of 27 London boroughs, at present only one (Poplar) possesses X-ray equipment for this purpose. In the new building the latest and best X-ray apparatus will be obtainable. The progress made by Finsbury in medical and health affairs is largely due to the energetic work of Dr. C. L. Katial, the only Indian member of the Borough Council. A new medical officer appointed especially to deal with the tuberculosis scourge in the borough of Finsbury took over his new duties on examples of objectionable interference with the freedom of July 1. He is a specialist in tuberculosis.

Trichur.—The plight of the educated youngmen at the present day can be realised by the fact that a graduate has enlisted himself as a fourth grade police constable in the Cochin State Police.

LITERACY WORK IN SHOLAPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, July 18.

Mr. G. S. Namjoshi, the Secretary of the Gram Sangathan Mandal of Sholapur, has opened night-classes in the chawls of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., with the aid of the Managing Authorities in order to teach illiterate millhands, including their dependents numbering about 40,000 in this city alone, to read and write in the Marathi language, which by means of a new and specialised method is done within a couple of weeks.

At present over 60 men, from 18 to 50 years of age, are learning to read, write, and their enthusiasm in the new method of learning alphabet is worth witnessing.

After their training for about a month, special Libraries will be opened for their use in order that they may not again relapse into illiteracy.

Mr. Namjoshi intends to open up such night-classes in the nearby villages as well, for spread of literacy among the agriculturists.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL TRAIN IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 20.

An attempt to derail passenger trains was foiled by the timely discovery this morning of heaps of bricks, stones, and other obstacles on the railway line near Chandanpur (E. I. R.), about twenty-five miles from Calcutta. The signal starter wire was found twisted, having apparently been tampered with in order to paralyse the signal service. Some men were noticed escaping from the rails before the obstacles were detected. No arrest has been made.—A. P.

Congress And Offices Under New Constitution

Final Decision May Be Postponed Till Elections

(BY CHAMANLAL)

Forecasts are generally dangerous, but I am making a forecast to-day that the Indian National Congress will eventually have to declare for the acceptance of office, wherever and whenever it is possible.

But I must make it clear that this decision will not be announced for several months to come and, may be the final decision, postponed till after the elections to the Provincial Legislatures; the elections may be run on the issue of "wrecking the unwanted constitution and its replacement by a constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly."

"Unless the Congress wants to ruin its prestige, achieved during the last elections, there is no other course open to it, but to assume power and lead the country for the final struggle for freedom", is the view of all Congressmen with brains and genuine spirit to serve country.

Several newspaper correspondents and politicians all over the country have raised a storm over the issue of "Acceptance or non-acceptance of office" by Congressmen in the reformed legislatures, when they come into existence in January 1937. Many people are labouring under the misunderstanding that the Indian National Congress will follow the old policy of the Swaraj Party and will refuse to accept offices, whether in the centre or in the provinces.

NOT WEDDED TO OLD POLICY

I am in a position definitely to predict that Congress is not wedded to the old policy and that it is definite that the Congress will, wherever it is in a majority, capture all offices and prove it to the people that it is capable of taking over the administration from the present Government whenever that is possible. Intelligent Congressmen and other saner section of politicians frankly feel that the logical consequence of giving up the policy of boycott is to capture the legislatures and derive fullest benefits in order to serve the people by taking effective steps to decrease heavy taxation, burying repressive laws, to spread of mass literacy, promoting industries, elevating the agriculturists and recognising the rights of labour, etc.

The majority of Congressmen feel that the country expects some practical benefit from their programmes. The country is tired of mere destructive tactics which can lead nowhere. The voters are more anxious to know as to how the Congress by going into the legislatures is going to help them materially.

PROGRAMMES BEFORE COUNTRY

I also understand that in the very near future, a programme of what Congress intends to do for the people through the legislatures will shortly be presented to the country.

Congress leaders are not slow to recognise that several retrograde sections are mobilising their forces a year in advance to win seats in the coming elections and to form a bloc to support their benefactors. But Congress leaders do not believe in rushing maters. With a clear-sighted leader like Babu Rajendra Prasad at the helm, it can be safely assumed that Congress will not neglect its duty at the present juncture. Congress leaders believe that it is yet too early to declare publicly whether the Congressmen are going to accept office or not. Elections to the Provincial Councils will take place only in October 1936, and the new legislatures will come into existence after a year and five months. This means that there is considerable time to give the final decision on the subject.

WHAT LEADERS FEEL

I am in a position to state that all the members of the Congress Parliamentary Board and all but one of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress are at heart in favour of acceptance of offices, though some of them might prefer to keep silent for some time.

There are several considerations which stand in the way of an immediate declaration of policy on this issue.

WHAT WORKING COMMITTEE WILL DO?

It can be safely predicted that the coming meeting of the Congress Working Committee will not give any final decision on the issue. It may give a general lead for capturing elective bodies, and may not definitely lay down its policy with regard to acceptance of offices. It is expected that the issue may be informally discussed and decision postponed till the next session of the Indian National Congress, and a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be convened to consider the issue, but nothing may be done before the constitution is actually before the country.

LORD LOTHIAN'S ADVICE.

It is clear that the Government does not like Congressmen to capture offices and that is why semi-official parties are being organised all over to fight against the Congress. But Lord Lothian, who is believed to be a sincere friend of India, honestly feels that if Indian politicians are earnest to march towards self-government, they must lose no opportunity in winning every inch of ground from the Government. In very frank words and in a sincere tone Lord Lothian told me, "The only alternative before you is to capture all fronts and make all the obnoxious safeguards a dead letter. Freedom will not be granted, you have to snatch it." He concluded: "No Governor or Governor-General dare stand against the day-to-day united opposition of the elected representatives of the people of India. He will have to come to terms with the people's representatives and that will eventually mean acceptance of your demands."

It is gratifying to note that a majority of our leaders realise this problem and country will have to face this issue.

A regular campaign to make this issue clear is expected to be carried on an All-India basis in the near future. It is possible a manifesto may be issued by prominent leaders of 'Pro Council Party" and a letter addressed to the Working Committee.

The situation is undoubtedly hopeful but every thing must await its proper time and course.

THAT NOBLE SPIRIT OF SERVICE

True Education Must Inculcate, Says Maharaja Of Rewa

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, July, 19.

"Education has a higher purpose to fulfil than merely to turn youngmen into Job-hunters thinking of the whole life in terms of Rupees, Annas and Pies" observed the Maharaja of Rewa performing the opening ceremony of the Durbar Intermediate College before a distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials of the State.

Continuing the Maharaja declared that the true function of education lay in inculcating the minds of the students that noble spirit of Service to their fellow-beings and adding to their moral stature, thus fulfilling the higher aim of life. The Maharaja referred to the rapid growth of education in the State in the last ten years and to this year's to get allotment for education which was six times higher than the previous years.

MURDER OR SUICIDE

Youngman Found Lying In Pool Of Blood

AHMEDABAD, July 19

It is a murder or a suicide? The Ahmedabad police is making vigorous investigation to find out an answer to the above question.

The neighbours in a mill chawl were roused by a report of a pistol and the police who were immediately communicated with, hastened to the spot. The police found a young man lying in a pool of blood. On a minute examination it was found that a pit was freshly dug The police excavated the heap and in a pit found a pistol which must have been fired only a short time before.

The deceased was living with his wife and another person. While the incident happened the wife of the deceased was in the next room lying in bed on account of illness.

The police are trying to unravel the mystery.—United Press.

Masani's Passport Impounded

Issue May Be Raised In House Of Commons

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 13.

On Friday last, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. M. R. Masani, Barrister-at-Law, one of the secretaries of the Indian Congress Socialist Group. I understand from Mr. Masani that he has been deputed by his Socialist colleagues to hold consultations with the leading members of the British Socialist League. He has been acquainting himself with the political and economic situation in Great Britain. By now, he has been able to meet and discuss with some of the members of the Labour Party and also with the members of the India League. He had long talk with Mr. H. N. Brailsford on Friday afternoon and he hopes to meet Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. F. J. Horrabin, Mr. G. D. H. Cole and Mr. Harold Laski in the course of the next week.

On Thursday morning, the London "Times" gave its blessings to the proceedings of the House of Lords, which concluded the Committee Stage of the India Bill on Wednesday last. The "Times" commenting on the conclusion of the Committee Stage described it as the last stage of the Bill and hoped that the Bill would soon be put on the Statute Book. However, once again it cried for goodwill as it did when the Bill passed through the portals of the Lower House. "What matters most now—and indeed what has always mattered most—" epitomised the "Times" on the Committee Stage of the Lords. "is not the final wording of this or that detail, but the spirit in which the whole constitutional scheme is worked. No one can be under any illusion about the hostility which exists on both sides to some of its features—either to the generosity of its range or to the prominence of its safeguards. But the Bill is intended to be elastic, as any measure must be which encourages growth and is not too rigid to resist internal strains. Its final object, which is called Dominion Status and might better be called Dominion functions, is itself a matter of internal growth, not a sort of gift to be conferred from outside."

PREACHING AND PRACTICE

And now comes the talk of goodwill from the British Ministerial organ, which precedes this talk by insisting on the safeguards. "Good-will on all sides—from Viceroy and Governors and Civil servants, from the Princes, from the leaders of the great religious Communities, and above all, from the active politicians, to whom immense powers and responsibilities are to be given; the closer personal contact between them all; and a confidence, which is well deserved, that the Imperial Parliament has toiled with disinterested sincerity for the political advance of the peoples of India—these are the conditions which are now required to bring the measure to practical success". This thought of the "Times" is pleasant to the ears, but difficult to appreciate comes as it does from a Ministerial organ. It was a cruel irony of joke that while the ink was hardly dry or we had hardly rubbed our eyes after reading the sermon we had to prepare ourselves to the methods adopted by the authorities to give effect to the pious hope expressed by the "Times".

PASSPORT IMPOUNDED

Mr. Masani had applied during the week for the renewal of his passport. He had asked for endorsement for different European countries. Mr. Masani had hardly read his issue of the "Times" when news was brought to him that the passport authorities in England, that is the Foreign Department in consultation with the India Office, had impounded his passport. Mr. Masani was informed that the local authorities were instructed to take this step by the Government of India, who, I am told, suggested that Mr. Masani should be given a passport when he wants one to travel back to India. Mr. Masani has taken a serious view of the highhanded action of the authorities and I will not be surprised if Mr. R. A. Butler, the India Secretary, was forced to listen to the music in the House of Commons early next week. When the attention of a Labour Peer was drawn to this action of the authorities and to that of the editorial in the "Times", his comment was "Our Government lacks vision." When asked what he thought of the Government of India, he said "comment is superfluous. Rather not say anything about it, lest your paper is reminded that the Ordinances rule the country and not the Government."

A correspondent who attended a party arranged to greet the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia in the orchard garden of the London mosque at Wimbledon tells me that he was pleased to see more children than grown-ups in the garden, when the turbaned Imam gave the tea party. This allusion was partly due to the abnormal silence of the adults, besides which the laughter and play of the children was conspicuous. The great game, my correspondent, tells me of the afternoon was to denude the lower branches of the apple trees which surround the mosque and to eat as many small green apples as possible before being stopped by parents. It was probably not only the solemnity of the occasion which made the grown-ups silent, for the heat, as many with experience of Arabia readily admitted, was excessive, and the only coolness was to be found in the open mosque itself into which none of the visitors penetrated. After greeting individually each one of the guests, the Crown Prince sat down to tea on the lawn with Mr. Bingham, the American Ambassador, Sir B. N. Mitra, the Indian High Commissioner, and Sir Andrew Ryan, the British Minister at Jeddah. The less important but more favoured guests, my correspondent adds, were able to hide beneath the shelter of a large marquee and to drink their Indian tea in its shadow.

"MAC" IN BONDS

The Cabinet Ministers were the principal speakers at luncheons given in London on Thursday. Two of them the Marquess of Zetland, and Mr. Ernest Brown dealt with political life, the third, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald dwelt on the "silken bonds of Empire". Lord Zetland addressed the Harrow Luncheon Club on a recent day's work. This was his programme:—9-10 a.m. Correspondence, 10-11 Grappling with telegrams from India, 11-1 p.m. Cabinet affairs, 1-3. Luncheon and then back at India Office, 3 to 11-30 p.m. House of Lords and short dinner interval. It might have been supposed", added Lord Zetland, "that at that hour I was at last free to enjoy repose, but when I went, I found myself tossing about on a sultry night thinking of all the brilliant retorts which I might have made to the attacks upon the India Bill".

Mr. MacDonald, speaking at a luncheon to the Empire Parliamentary Delegations at Imperial Chemical House, said: "The Empire must be bound by various bonds, every one of which must be silken; no bonds of iron or steel, but silken, almost intangible, bonds of the heart, bonds of the mind bonds of the soul; that is what we are working out. "Some of you are impatient with us. It is said that the mills of God grind slowly The gardens of God grow slowly." The Empire was a great combination almost a providential combination. They were going to take India in, and they were going to take all the races and the creeds.

BENARES CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Kamaladevi To Preside Over Anniversary Celebration

BENARES, July 21.

The first anniversary of the Benares Congress Socialist Party will be celebrated at Benares on the 26th July. Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has been asked to preside over the occasion.—United Press.

JAP. AMBASSADOR AT SIMLA

SIMLA, July 20.

His Excellency Matshi Shima, Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary, who is on a tour inspecting the Japanese Consulates and diplomatic centres in the countries from China to Palestine arrived here to-day. He leaves for Kabul on July 23.—United Press.

No 4711

Tosca

The perfume of Romance

and the key note to a complete range of dainty toiletries appreciated for their captivating scent and charm.

"4711" Tosca Perfume

Alluring without being heavy, instantly welcomed by fashionable women all over the world.

"4711" Tosca Eau de Cologne

Two in One — the refreshment of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne and the fragrance of the "4711" Tosca Perfume.

"4711" Tosca Compact and Loose Powder

In all shades — invisible and superfine — adhering perfectly. As powder base: "4711" Tosca Vanishing Cream or Matt-Creme

GIRL COMES TO GRIEF

Gave Cocktail Parties On Money Stolen From Hospital

LONDON (By Mail).

Giving details of a Yorkshire girl's remarkable career in London, a detective revealed at Westminster how she had given cocktail parties at her apartments, bought jewellery and new dresses, and told her friends she was a private secretary.

The girl, Nora Smith, 23, bookkeeper, of Gloucester-street, S.W., was charged with stealing sums of £20 5s. and £80 5s. 6d. from the National Hospital for Dentures, Hugh-street, S.W., where she had been employed.

Det.-sergt Allen told the Court that Miss Smith was employed as a book-keeper at the hospital, which was supported by voluntary contributions.

Part of her duty was to take money handed her by the lady almoner to the bank.

The £100 10s. 6d. mentioned in the charge was missed, and when he interviewed Miss Smith regarding it she admitted having stolen it.

In October last she was placed on probation at Bromley for stealing clothing from a hospital where she was a nurse.

Answering the magistrate, Mr. Bernard Campion, Sergt. Allen stated that implicit trust was placed in Miss Smith at the Hospital for Dentures.

She recently began duty there at 27s. 6d. a week, but her work proved so good that at the end of a fortnight she was offered an increase.

The girl replied: "As this hospital is maintained by voluntary contributions, I should not think of taking anything extra."

In consequence of that attitude the fullest confidence was placed in her.

The magistrate observed that the girl was certainly very ingenious.

DISMISSED FROM BANK.

Sergt. Allen added that Miss Smith was a native of Guiseley, Leeds, and after a secondary school education she went to the Bradford School of Commerce.

Then she obtained employment at Bradford Isolation Hospital, and later at a branch of the Midland Bank, from which she was dismissed following a difficulty in connection with cash.

Next she was heard of at Bromley.

Although she had said she was paying 14s. 6d. a week rent for the two rooms she occupied, she was actually paying 30s. and kept a servant.

"Telling her friends that she was employed as a private secretary, and also had an income of her own, she invited them to cocktail parties at her rooms.

She had also said she was opening new dental establishments in various parts of the country.

Jewellery and new dresses had been purchased by her.

"A CONFIRMED LIAR."

Magistrate: Is this what one might call swollen head, wanting to show off, and so on? It is a well-known disease among some people, but showing off with £100 stolen from a charitable institution is a very wicked thing.

Sergt. Allen: She is a confirmed liar.

Magistrate: And wants discipline for a long time.

A woman probation officer from Bromley stated that Miss Smith had reported regularly to her, and she did not believe the girl was hopeless.

Magistrate: I do. Every assistance has been given her. You have heard the story. Don't you agree that a young woman who gives cocktail parties at the expense of charity wants pulling up sharply?

Probation Officer: I do.

Magistrate: It is very painful to have to punish a young girl of 23, who, I am told by the doctor at Holloway Gaol, is intelligent and well-educated.

Turning to Miss Smith the magistrate told her: "I will not put you on probation again; it would be making a mockery of the Probation Act.

"Some people may think you are not irrecoverable, but you will have your opportunity of recovering in prison.

"You will go there for five months. I think you want a long period of discipline.

"That may cure you. Kindness is abused."

The girl tripped out of the dock smiling.

Allegations Against Hyderbad Officers

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 20.

Some officers and others it is alleged are involved in case of keeping a person in unlawful custody.

The City Police launched a case against seven accused which comes for hearing on July 24 in the City Magistrate's court.

Sensational developments are expected.

P. S. C. BOOKS

Hand-Book of (P. S. C. Examinations) Precis writing (1930-34) by Matthews & Mohan 160 pp. Re. 1/8.

Indian Military Academy Questions with Answers—1932-33 by University Record-holders. Rs. 5.

P. S. C. General Knowledge Questions (1930-35) with up-to-date Answers by J. A. Vatsayana, M.A., M.Sc., 2nd Edition. 200 pp. Foolscap Rs. 3/8.

Hand Book of (P. S. C.) Viva Voce by Matthews & Mohan, 2nd Edition 140 pp. Re. 1/8.

Hand Book of Present Day Knowledge (by Matthews & Mohan) upto July, 1935. 4th Edition Re. 1/8.

Imperial Ministerial Examinations (1931 to 1934) Questions with complete Answers Re. 1.

Hand book of Proof Correcting by Mohan -/8/-.

All 1935 Editions—Just Out.

CAREERS, LAHORE.

NOT DETRIMENTAL TO AGRICULTURE

Govt. Communique On Experimental Sinking Of Tube Well

HAPUR (By Mail).

A comprehensive survey of the preliminary steps taken by the Government to insure that the subsoil water supply will not be affected to the detriment of agriculturists by the sinking of tube wells are referred to in a communique.

The project which is proceeding in stages is expected to be completed in three years, by which time no less than 1,400 tube wells will be in operation and by this means a total area of about 2,200 square miles will be protected from drought and sufficient water will be provided to irrigate 160,000 acres of sugar cane and 250,000 of wheat annually.

The departmental examination was supplemented by a further inquiry conducted by independent subsoil experts. The Director of Geological Surveys, India was deputed to tour the tube-well area, study the geological conditions, and submit a detailed report on the question. Dr. Mackenzie Taylor, the Research Officer, Punjab Government, and a well-known authority on subsoil flow, also visited the area with Mr. Auden.

Further Mr. Gourle, a London Consulting Engineer, with experience of a similar scheme in Nigeria, has also been invited to express an opinion in consultation with Dr. Mackenzie Taylor who is now in London.—United Press.

Secretary Of State At 33

RISE OF MALCOLM MACDONALD

P. Q. R. writes in "The Spectator":—

To attain at the age of 33, and six years after entering Parliament for the first time, the position of Secretary of State with a salary of £5,000 a year is a sufficiently unusual achievement to deserve a moment's examination. How has Malcolm MacDonald done it? By being himself, or by being his father's son, or both? Or is there some quite other reason for a promotion that has come so swiftly and gone so far? The answer Malcolm MacDonald's acquaintances may be inclined to give is that his own merits would never have carried him as far as this. His friends—and he has more than most people—would not be quite so sure. They know, at any rate, that there is a great deal more in the new Secretary of State than meets the eye. His modesty is marked and genuine, and it leads the superficial to under-estimate him. He makes no claims for himself, but he possesses in fact plenty of native sagacity, plenty of quiet discretion, decided political convictions and a full average knowledge of the world in general. He did nothing striking at Oxford, but his education would in any case owe much less to Oxford than to life under a Prime Minister's roof. But in fact the debt lies further back. Malcolm MacDonald's mother died when he was ten, but no one who has read the life of Margaret MacDonald by her husband (when distinguished authors recently presented the King with the book which each of them regarded as his best work Mr. Ramsay MacDonald chose that) will doubt that at least as much that is best in the lives of their children came from the Gladstone side as from the father's.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The public knows comparatively little of the late Premier's younger son. He stood for the Bassetlaw division of Notts against Sir Ellis Hume-Williams in 1923 and was beaten. He stood again in 1924 and was beaten again. In 1929 he succeeded, and for two years sat on the Labour benches in the House of Commons, making an occasional speech, always sound but rarely distinguished, helping his father unobtrusively in various ways, but neither on the Front Bench nor with any early expectation of arrival there. Then came the crisis of 1931. The Labour Party seemed split. In fact it was not. The Prime Minister parted from the majority of his old colleagues and stayed in office as head of a stop-gap administration that was soon succeeded, after the Geseral Election, by another predominantly Conservative. But the Labour Party was not split. Only a handful of its members in the House of Commons left it. The rank-and-file in the country stood solid against them. Malcolm MacDonald went with his father. He could never have broken with him. He probably never gave such an idea a thought. Yet I wonder very much whether he would have broken with Henderson and Clynes and their back-bench followers if he had been someone else's son.

TO THE CABINET.

Anyhow, he stayed at his faher's side, fought Bassetlaw again and won, and found himself after the 1931 election one of a baker's dozen of National Labour members, to some of whom office great or small in a National Government must fall. He was made Under-Secretary for the Dominions, with Mr. J. H. Thomas as chief. It has been a strange and contrasting combination, for MacDonald is modest, sensitive, cultured, open-minded and acquisitive of knowledge. He has been a distinct Parliamentary success, for he has been in the House long enough to know its ways, he works hard at his brief, and he is a clear, attractive and unpretentious speaker. He went to the Ottawa Conference and acted as intermediary between the British delegation and the Press, to the consistent satisfaction of the latter. He has since visited Australia and discussed tariffs and quotas and emigration with Commonwealth Ministers. And, having thus qualified himself admirably for the post of Secretary of State for the Dominions, he finds himself made Secretary of State for the Colonies.

HE HAS EARNED PROMOTION.

That, of course, is part of the luck of National Government. Some balance of parties must be preserved. Mr. Thomas is there; Mr. Thomas likes his present job; Mr. Thomas is a close associate of the late Prime Minister, who no doubt made certain stipulations before he resigned office. So Mr. Thomas stays where he is. And Malcolm macDonald, who would make a better Dominions Secretary than Mr. Thomas, goes to an office for which he is obviously less qualified than Mr. Ormsby-Gore. To say that is no disparagement of MacDonald. His experience and interests have lain in one direction, which was not the colonies. But party exigencies required the allocation of a Secretaryship of State to the National Labour Party, and the Dominions Office was not vacant. Malcolm MacDonald can be well content to find himself a Secretary of State at thirty-three, and while he unquestionably owes something to factors extraneous to himself his elevation will provoke neither envy nor detraction. In a short apprenticeship at the Dominions Office he has earned promotion, if not necessarily this particular promotion, and if in his new sphere he is unlikely to prove a Joseph Chamberlain, he will quite certainly not be written down in future history as a failure.

NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY.

But it is not Malcolm MacDonald in relation to this office or that who most inspires interest, but Malcolm MacDonald in relation to the future of the National Labour Party. Whether that party has any future at all is, of course, doubtful. If not then, obviously, "cadit quaestio." And there is not much in its present to suggest that it has. It numbers, I believe, thirteen in the House of Commons, and includes five or six members of the House of Lords. It represents nothing in the constituencies. Its M.P.'s are elected by Conservative votes. And it stands for nothing in ideas except disapproval of the decision of the Labour Party in 1931 and a conviction that a National Government is the right thing for the country for a few years more. There is nothing there to build an enduring party on. Time wil pass. Immediate exigencies will disappear. The old dividing-lines will emerge increasingly. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declares himself a Socialist still. His son, I imagine, would say the same. If so, his place sooner or later will be inevitably with the party that preaches Socialism in the House and in the country, not with the parties that denounce it. But meanwhile the National Labour Party exists. It may number more leaders than followers, but there it is. And while it survives a man like Malcolm MacDonald must be a considerable force in it. His father is known as a National Government man rather than a National Labour Party man, and his age and health make it doubtful whether he will aspire to figure as a party leader. Mr. Thomas could not if he would, for the trade unionists over whom he has exerted influence in the past are Labour Party—not National Labour Party—to a man. Such following as the National Labour Party has, among the intellectuals. Lord Elton and Professor Zimmern are typical of its personnel (not that there are many Zimmerns to be found in any party).

THE FUTURE.

There remains Malcolm MacDonald to represent the Party in the Cabinet and the House of Commons. In the position he now holds he must obviously give thought to, and take responsibility for, its future. No immediate decision is called for, since it is agreed that the National Government will fight the coming election as such, and all the prospects are that it will get back for another four or five years of power. Beyond that it would be idle to prophesy, but no one believes that party Government in this country is dead. The Prime Minister has just been assuring his followers that the Tory party remains and will remain intact and in fighting form. So unquestionably will the Labour Party, whatever happens to the Liberals. And to the Labour Party will inevitably gravitate all who broadly share its views on the organization of society. Among them, I believe, is Malcolm MacDonald. He is where he is to-day not out of any self-seeking (though all he could reasonably have sought happens to have come to him) but for reasons which command—and receive—respect. The Labour Party would ruthlessly proscribe some of the leaders who were into the National Government in 1931. No one can imagine the late Prime Minister on a Labour Front Bench again. None of that bitterness exists about Malcolm MacDonald. He could to-day sit at Mr. Herbert Morrison's side and co-operate with him in all things. They have the same practical, moderate and statesmanlike outlook. The time has not come for healing old breaches yet. But sooner or later it will, and it would surprise no one (though the idea may be strange to the new Colonial Secretary at the moment) if, when it does. Malcolm MacDonald were found leading most of his National Labour colleagues and followers back to union with a party whose fundamental tenets they have never abjured.

In this Competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C, ... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3 ..... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on Moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One, therefore, puts "3" against "H" in the Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 21st July, 28th July and 4th August, 1935. Closing Date 7th August, 1935.

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO BIHAR

Rajen Babu's Tribute To Nibaran Babu's Memory

PATNA, July, 19.

"All these years he used to be our great monitor whenever any question of principles arose and with his deep understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's teaching reinforced by a life of singular devotion and austerity, his opinion used to give us guidance in all difficult situations".

With these words Babu Rajendra Prasad paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Nibaran Chandra Das-Gupta, a prominent Congress leader of Bihar who passed away day before yesterday at Purulia.

Babu Rajendra Prasad continued: "I saw Nibaran Babu on Monday and left him with the misgiving that it was going to be my last meeting with him.

Nibaran Babu gave up his post as Head Master of the Government High School in 1921 and had ever since then been devoting his time and energy to the service of the country in the line of Mahatma Gandhi. His life was an ideal life. He had renounced wealth and position and was living like 'Aparigrahi'.

"He was a quiet, unassuming and serious-minded getleman. His loss to the province is irreparable and Manbhoom will feel absolutely helpless for sometime. But we have to submit to the inevitable and we must get on with the work which he has left unfinished as a legacy to us to complete and carry to its successful fruition.

"May his soul rest in peace. Our sympathy naturally goes to his brave sons, daughters and his co-workers of Manbhoom. They may console themselves with the thought that their sorrow is shared by the province as a whole

They served him in his lifetime; they have to serve the cause he held so dear after his death."—United Press.

Sjt. SHANKARLAL BANKER IN ANDHRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Sjt. Shankarlal Banker, President of the All-India Spinners' Association, accompanied by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah, and Mr. V. Narayanamurty made an extensive tour of Andhra Desa visiting a large number of villages and Khadi production centres. In all he visited more than a hundred places including the Vinayaswam of Sjt. Gollapady Sitaram Sastry, which was opened by Mahatma Gandhi in his Harijan tour.

At every place Sjt. Banker was given a warm welcome by the villagers. He was quite satisfied with the work turned out by the Andhra Branch of the A. I. S. A. under the guidance of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah.

Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., will preside over the Manamadura Taluk Political Conference that will be held on the 24th instant.

Short Covering Results In Rally

TATA STEEL SHARES RECOVER

Professional Bears Partly Covered

BOMBAY, July 20.

The local Share Bazar which was depressed and demoralised yesterday showed no improvement at the opening of the session today. Everybody was eagerly awaiting the attitude of recent seller.

The market opened and fluctuated within a narrow range with hesitant feeling, when it was discovered that there was no forced liquidation, professional bears lost no time in supporting the market with covering.

The market opinion is still divided, some believing that to-day's improvement is aimed at renewed break in prices by selling short when the next Vaida opens.

Tata Steel Def. shares open today at Rs. 567, after declining to Rs. 562 advanced to 588, while ordinary shares opened at Rs. 138, declined to Rs. 136, and improved to Rs. 141.

Tata Power shares also advanced to Rs. 1,600|-

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 20.	
100 Ahm. Advance	295 0
500 Bom Cotton	40 0
250 Bom. Dyeing	787 8
250 Bradbury	100 12
100 Century	254 6
100 Central India	286 4
100 Colaba	134 6
100 Coorla	87 8
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	360 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	106 4
100 Gokak	191 4
1000 Hindustan	1655 0
100 Indore	53 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	72 4
100 Kohinoor	191 4
250 Laxmi	660 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	797 8
250 Model	52 8
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	133 2
100 Oosmanshahi	52 8
100 Phoenix	300 0
25 Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000 Sholapur	2275 0
50 Simplex	73 2
100 Swadeshi	161 4
100 Swan	81 4
25 Tata	9 0
500 Vishnu	1360 0
1000 Western	850 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	101 8
25-50 Central	38 8
500 Imperial	1552 8
125-500 Im. Con.	390 0
50-100 India	123 4
5 Union	5 7

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	36 2
70 Gwalior	125 0
160 Indian	427 8
40 Katni Def.	1625 0
100 Katni Ord.	417 8
75 Okha	247 8
10 Punjab	26 8
100 Shahabad	481 4
70 United	107 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12 0
15-75 New India	43 4
200 Oriental	4425 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	161 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1723 12
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	149 6
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 14
100 Karachi	229 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	178 2
1000 Tata Power	1595 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100 Amr. Patty	12: 0
100 C. Province	87 4
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	73 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500 Tapty Valley	761 4

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	28 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	586 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	141 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	153 12
50 Belapur Sugar	535 10
250 Bombay Steam	300 0
125 Bombay Burma	342 8
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	110 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-2-6
50 Bombay Telephone	110 8
100 Indian Bleaching	115 0
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	512 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000 Port Canning	600 0
15 Scindia	12 9
30 Premier Construction	82 4
25 Tata Oil	18 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p c Andhra Valley	1355 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	83 0
5 p.c. Central India	512 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 20.

Century 252 255 253 254/6
Bom. Dyeing 777 771 781 780 783 782 787/8
Kohinoor 190 192 190 192 191/4
Central India 282 285 286/4
New Great 130 135 133/2
Simplex 71 72 73/2
Swadeshi 160 162 161 160 161/4
Bundi 35/2 35 36 35/12 36/2
I. Cement 411 410 423 420 426 427/8
Punjab 25/12 26/8
Shahabad 470 482 480 481/4
Andhra 1697 1705 1698 1725 1723/12
Tata Hydro 175 176/14 178/2
Tata Power 1560 1580 1577 1588 1586 1600 1595
Tram Ord. 148/7 149/6
T. Steel Dfd. 567 572 562 580 576 585 577 586
T. Steel Ord. 138 138/8 136/8 141 139/8 141/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 146/12 147/8 148/8
Bellapur 326 335 332 335
B. Steam 298/12 300 299/6 300 301/4
B. Burma 337 342 341 342/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 July-Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 this year
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 265 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 143 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.95 7/8 19th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/2 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6/13/16 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 20th inst.
Java/London 7.22 1/2 20th inst.
London/Paris 74.66 19th inst.
London/Belgium 29.32 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.10 3/4 19th inst
London/Italy 59.87 19th inst.
London/Berlin 12.26 1/2 19th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 19th inst.
London/New York 4.95 9/16 19th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.26 1/2 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 1/2 18th inst. £7-1-0 1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 18th inst. 30 3/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 30 3/8 18th inst. 30 3/8 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 68 1/16 18th inst. 68 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 18th inst. 5/8 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 p.c. 18th inst. 7/8 per cent 19th inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent India Sterling Loan 86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 115 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 5/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 3/4

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Local showers
CENTRAL:—Partly cloudy to unsettled.
WEST:—Fair and hot, with scattered thundershowers.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 19

July dol. 0.84
September dol 0.84 3/8
December dol. 0.85 3/8

7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	141 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1417 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd X.D.	148 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	650 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 20.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 216 on scattered selling. At this level some short covering raised the market to Rs. 217. Liverpool market was 4 points down. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	231 8 0
Broach A/M	216 12 0
Oomra July	207 8 0
Oomra D/J	195 0 0
Bengal July	143 0 0
Bengal D/J	138 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 20

Wheat	739 cwts.
Linseed	892 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	32 cwts.
Gingellyseed	165 cwts.
Poppyseed	59 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,417 cwts.
Castorseed	218 cwts.
Rice	9,865 cwts.
Myrabolams	144 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,235 cwts.
Mowraseed	77 cwts.
Gram	330 cwts.
Joowar	282 cwts.
Barley	48 cwts.
Bajree	697 cwts.
Coal	2,353 tons.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, July 20

Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-16-3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-17-6
Standard Copper 3 months £32-5-0
Electrolytic copper £35-5-0
New York—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents.
Bombay Market quotations—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-4-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 25-8-0
Copper Ashe Rs. 36-4-0
Yellow Metal Asho nil
Tone: Very steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 19

July 60 7/8d.
October 59 3/4d.
December 58 3/4d.
March 58 3/8d.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, July 20

Over a crore and a half of rupees worth of bar gold was shipped from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, July 20.

The s.s. Narkunda which sailed with mails for London from Bombay on Saturday, carried bar gold amounting to Rs. 1,56,98,522. Out of this quantity, gold worth Rs. 8,46,925 was booked for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York; Rs. 37,74,087 worth of metal to London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam and the remaining quantity of the value of Rs. 1,10,77,510 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 233,21,49,386.

B. E. S. T.'S MONTHLY EARNINGS

The following is a statement of our earnings for the month of June 1935, for publication in your issue of the 20th instant.

	For June 1935	Up to the end of June 1935.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
*Electric Supply	8,45,179	49,57,141
Traction (Trams & Omnibuses)	5,50,592	34,28,102
Increase over same period last year		2,22,160

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 20

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/11; Highest Rs. 34/2; Lowest Rs. 33/10; At 5 p.m. Rs. 34/0/6
Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/8/10 1/2; Highest Rs. 6/9/3; Lowest Rs. 6/8/6; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/9/1 1/2
Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 39/3; Highest Rs. 39/10; Lowest Rs. 39/1; At 5 p.m. 39/9/6
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/10/6; Highest Rs. 6/11/10 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/11/9
Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/4/6; Lowest Rs. 23/4; At 5 p.m. Rs. 23/10/6
Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/13/9; Highest Rs. 2/14/6; Lowest Rs. 2/13/7 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 2/14/4 1/2

QUIETER FEELING IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In jutes a distinctly quieter feeling was noticed to-day due to the lack of buying support and easier hessian market. Limited turnover resulted. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were steady. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/3.
Banks: Central 38/12; Reserve Bank 128/4.
Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 8: Burrakur pref 129 small lots.
Jutes: Anglo-India 462/8 small lot; Bally 204/8; Barnagore 150; Dalhousie 350 small lots; Delta 361; Howrah 53/4; Kamarhatty 549; Lansdowne 156 small lots; Nuddea 58 small lots.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/11; Indian Iron and Steel 7/5.
Teas: Daurasherra 11 small lots; Naga Hills 18/10; Tezpore ordy 9/8.
Debentures: 6 per cent 1935/40/45 Calcutta Jutes (2nd mortgage) 101/8.—A. P.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, July 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the latest quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	26
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
Western Union Telg.	40
Radio Corp	6
New York Central	17 1/4
Erie R. R.	8
Great North Pfd.	20
Distillers Seagram	21
Bendix Aviation	17
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	103 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	38 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/2
Kennecott Copper	19
International Harvester	49
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	30 1/2
Socony	12
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	27
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	27
Western Electric Inst.	13
Norway 6 per cent	106 3/8

Total business 1 1/4 million.
Market steady firm. Carloading down 37,500

MONEY MARKET

Easy Tendency

LONDON, July 20

In the money market, credit was very comfortable with occasional special overnight loans arranged down to a quarter per cent. In discounts, an easy tendency continued with banks as moderate buyers of neardated maturities at half a per cent.

Favourable treasury bill allotment however inclined to cause rates to harden slightly.

In commodities, cotton weakened sharply, the sentiment being depressed by the Bankhead Act being declared unconstitutional.

Gold currencies weakened under the lead of guilder owing to new fears arising about Holland's ability to remain on the gold standard.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON SILVER PARITIES

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—The sharp recovery of prices at the end of the last week was not maintained and an easier tendency was again apparent. There have been further liquidating operations by the Indian Bazaars and speculators and sales were made on China account. Though not in evidence during the first part of the week the American Government was a buyer at the lower levels, good support being given to a disposition to exert pressure. Speculative re-sales tended to ease but on the other hand apart from American buying, there has not been much demand. The market appears to be steady at the moment but movements may continue quite erratic."—Reuter.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 20th day of July 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36	July-Aug 1935. Vaidas.
10-30 Rs. 217	230/8
12-30 Rs. 216/8	230
2-30 Rs. 217/8	231
4-30 Rs. 217	230/8

April-May.	July-Aug.	April-May.	July-A
Highest 217/12	231/4		
Lowest 216/4	229/12	217	231

BANKHEAD BILL ILLEGAL

"The Bankhead cotton control act is illegal". Such was the highly interesting judgment delivered by the Sherman (Texas) Federal Court which has granted an injunction against the enforcement of the act, after an action by a ginning firm in Texas. This development too late to have any influence on the cotton market which ended definitely lower on a series of bearish factors.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 19

September 2.27 plus 1
December 2.32 plus 3
March 1.95 plus 1
May 2.00 plus 2

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Names of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 13 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 3
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	26 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	3 8 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 12 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 2 6
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 18 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	32 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	90 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord	1 0 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 15 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	15 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	113 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 6 9
Indian Copper (Ord.)	0 2 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	2 1 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	294 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/3/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1943 106/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 100/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 100/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
5 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I. T. 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at 95/2/6, and was weak at 95/1/6 improved to Rs. 95/3/6 to close steady at above.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 18

September 2.26—04
December 2.29—05
March 1.94—06
May 1.98—07

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 19.

Easier conditions prevailed in our market during the week under review and Ready as well as forward prices declined by about 1 1/2 to 2 annas per cwt. Sales to the extent of about 7000 tons took place most of which were for Malbar and Kathiawar ports. Java is reported to have ruled weak and it is also reported that 'Nivas' reduced limits to F. 3.75 making some sales thereat. Cawnpore Market ruled weak for old as well as New crop and prices declined by about an anna or two. No business is reported for New crop. Deshi Sugar prices declined by about 2 annas per cwt. in the local market.

Arrivals: S. S. Fusijama arrived during the week with about 13,000 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Gogra and S. S. Bahadur are expected to arrive on about the 21st and 27th instant with about 12,000 and 32,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Stocks and Offtake: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/10 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 4/1 per cwt F B H
S S Gogra Rs. 3/15 per cwt F B H
S S Bahadur Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment June Rs. 3/14 per cwt F B H
Shipment July Rs. 3/13/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 3/12/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3/13 per cwt F B H
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3/14/6 per cwt F B H
Tone: Weak.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE

Bombay, July 19

The Collector of Customs has issued the following:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta for the month of June 1935:—

	Rupees lakhs.
(A) Total imports of private merchandise	3.92
(B) Total exports of private merchandise	12,81
(C) Net movement of treasure exports	80.
(D) Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	3,84*
(E) Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	3,69

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 20.

Market was closed.

"TOO MUCH IN TOUCH WITH POLICE"

Indore High Court Discredits Prosecution Evidence

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 19.

Commenting on the inadmissibility of the prosecution evidence, not being of an unimpeachable character in the 'Ranipura Murder Case,' Mr. Justice Rashid of the Indore High Court, made a trenchant criticism of the evidence tendered for the prosecution and set aside the sentence of transportation for life of all the accused, Nasir, Bashir, and Iyya.

"I am not much impressed" observed the Judge in the course of his judgment, "with the evidence of these (prosecution) witnesses. Not only are there inconsistencies in their statements, but they appear to have been too much in touch with the Police as their statements would show."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Despite ideal growing weather market maintained steady undertone as trade offtake fully equal to hedge and speculative offerings. Crop ideas are being revised upwards to near 11 1/2 millions.

Liverpool.—"Bull" manipulation continues for July. The "short" interest is not covered. Weather continues favourable.

Liverpool.—Market steady on trade calling and shortage of contracts for nears and American straddle buying Bullish.

New York.—Market featured by transferring hedges from nears to distants.

New York.—Spot houses buying October and December. Spot houses selling March and May. Feeling against cotton is increasing due to improving crop prospects and political uncertainty.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Continued rains Eastern Belt, light rains Central Belt. More rain expected.

New York.—Less Trade demand: seasonable rains.

Through Reuters:—

Such was the highly interesting judgement delivered by the Sherman (Texas) Federal Court which has granted an injunction against the enforcement of the Act, after an action by a ginning firm in Texas. This development was too late to have an influence on the Cotton Market which ended definitely lower on a series of bearish factors.

Messrs. Sarunchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

Memphistenn.—Light to moderate rainfall Eastern Belt, light rains Central Belt, Western Belt: the Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says "more rain expected"

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Favourable crop conditions and the uncertainty over the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, inclusive of A.A.A. following recent adverse Court ruling has created a feeling of despondency. Apart from some Spot-Houses' purchases to meet immediate trade requirements, operators in general, have been thrown into the quagmire of nervousness over day to day Administrative developments.

As we have mentioned before, the month-end private crop estimates are likely to be nearer 11 million bales than 10 1/2 million Rs. as shown last month, and failure of trade to interest themselves in obtaining their requirements until the pending Administrative uncertainties are removed, should lead to a downward trend in prices barring small reactions.

The Texas Court having declared the Bankhead Act illegal may force Secretary Wallace to make some announcement regarding the loan policy.

We continue to advise sales on all rallies.

New York October highest 11.67 plus 93 (2-42)
Lowest 11.56—60 (12-15)
Liverpool October highest 6.26
Lowest 6.22—04

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 20.

October	11.48
December	11.28
January	11.28
March	11.27
Middling Spot	12.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 20.

July	11.90
October	11.43
December	11.27
Middling Spot	11.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 20.

To-day's 10-:2 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
July	6.60
August	6.48
September	6.30
October 6.21	6.17
November	6.08
December	6.05
January 6.06	6.03
February	6.01
March	6.00
April	5.99
May	5.98
June	5.96
Middling Spot	6.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 20.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:

July 1935	7.82
October 1935	7.76
November 1935	7.77
January 1936	7.73
March 1936	7.72
May 1936	7.71
F.G.F. Spot	8.02

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.97
Fine	6.12
Superfine	6.27
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	6.01
Superfine	6.16
Choice	6.31
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.05
Fully Good	4.15
Fine	4.27
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.19
Fine	4.29
Superfine	4.39

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 20.

Market:—Market is steady.

Spot	30-3/16
Forward	30-5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 20.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1-0 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 20.

T.T. London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.96-3/8
Paris	74.76
Berlin	12.28
Madrid	38.07
Amsterdam	7.29-1/4
Brussels	29.35
Milan	59.93
Berne	15.13
Prague	113.81

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 20.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: July sellers £9-5-0.
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: July|Aug sellers £11-10-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: July|Aug sellers £11-17-6.
Rapeseed Toria Hull|Con't c.i.f. ton: July|Aug sellers £13-0-0.
Castorseeds Bombay c.i.f. ton: July|Aug sellers £12-6-3.

LONDON OILS.

London, July 20.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: Aug. sellers 20|6.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan|April sellers 21|-.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: July sellers 23|3.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: July sellers 22|9.
South Australian (Wheat) Parcels: Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, July 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25:
C and F Calcutta:—
July|Aug nominal per cwt 6|6.
C and F Bombay:
July|Aug sellers per cwt 6|3.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Aug sellers per cwt 6|3.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN BARODA

Scheme To Start New Centres

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July, 18.

The Government of Baroda seem to be keen on the industrial development of the State.

Mr. A. B. Pandya, Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour, is investigating the prospects of the textile industry in Baroda.

He says that the new industries would need (1) cheap and ample land (2) vicinity of Railway sidings (3) cheap and abundant supply of water (4) sufficient trained labour (5) centres of business (6) raw materials and (7) low and stable taxation etc.,

Baroda has got many industrial centres and the location of prospective industries could be discussed with the Director. There are large textile centres like Navsari, Billimora, Gandevi, Baroda, Kalol, Kadi, Mehsana and many other places where new industries can be developed.

STATE HELP TO OUTSIDERS.

Manufacturers in the State are given preference in the purchase of stores on behalf of the State. The State would also consider the giving of financial help in order to attract outsiders to establish new industries in the State.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances. J6

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 22, 1935

GLASS INDUSTRY'S CLAIM FOR PROTECTION

Effective Action Must Be Taken By Levying Anti-Dumping Duty

INDIAN CHAMBERS' APPEAL TO GOVT. TO RISE TO OCCASION

The Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Cawnpore in the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Depatment of Commerce Simla, regarding protection to glass industry says:

I am directed by the Committee of the Federation to state that the report of the Tariff Board on the question of protection to glass industry and the resolution of the Government of India thereon were the subjects of serious consideration at the hands of the Committee at their meeting held in Bombay on the 5th July, 1935. Before expressing any views on the action proposed to be taken by the Government on the Tariff Board's recommendation, the Committee would at the outset like to express their dissatisfaction at the manner in which the question of protection to glass industry was handled by Government.

The industry since 1926 has been approaching the Government for grant of adequate protection but the procedure under which such references are disposed of took the Government of India five years to refer the matter to the Tariff Board for enquiry.

WHY THIS INACTION?

The reference was made to the Tariff Board in October, 1931, and the Board, after an exhaustive enquiry, submitted their report on 17th March, 1932. The Committee are not in the know of any reasonable grounds justifying the Government in their attitude of inaction towards the recommendation of the Tariff Board's Report, in spite of repeated submissions from the industry concerned for giving it adequate relief against foreign competition and dumping.

After a period of more than three years, the Government have now thought fit to publish the Tariff Board's Report along with their decision on it.

Before examining the proposals of the Government for giving protection to the industry, the Committee would like to record that they were impressed by the case put forward for protection by the Tariff Board and the manner in which they examined the reference to them in the light of the canons laid down by the Fiscal Commission for claim to protection at the hands of the State.

HOW INDUSTRY DEVELOPED

The glass industry which, at the break of the war, would scarcely account for three working factories, developed, as a result of the impetus given to it during the war period, into a national industry supplying to a major extent the requirements of the country in glassware. The Indian Munitions Board was also responsible to a great extent for giving a healthy stimulus to the industry, with the result that several factories came into existence and the strength at present is 32 factories manufacturing general glassware, 26 manufacturing bangles and one manufacturing false pearls.

"A JUST CLAIM"

With such a record behind it, the industry was justified in approaching the Government for adequate protection and the indifference with which the Government treated the demand exhibits vividly the policy that actuates them regarding the industrialisation of the country. The industry, according to the examination of the Tariff Board, fulfills all the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission, which should be satisfied by the industry applying for protection, namely, abundant supply of raw material, cheap power, sufficient supply of labour for a large home market. As regards cheap power, sufficient supply of labour and an extensive home market, the Tariff Board had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that all these conditions, the industry is in a position to satisfy. In para 63 of their Report, the Tariff Board, after examining all these factors, stated, "we are, therefore, satisfied that on the balance the glass industry does possess such natural advantages as to justify its claim for protection."

WHERE THEY DIFFER

The only question, on which there seems to be a difference of opinion between the findings of the Tariff Board and the Government, centres round the question of abundant supply of raw materials required for the industry. The chief ingredients, from which the raw materials are drawn for the manufacture of glass, are sand and soda ash. As regards the supply of sand, the Tariff Board, after obtaining information regarding the extent of sand deposits in India, have come to the conclusion that these deposits are very extensive and can meet the demands of the industry for a long time to come. The question of the supply of soda ash presents some difficulty in so far as the requirements of the industry have to be imported from abroad,—though there are deposits of soda ash in crude form in different parts of India.

SHREE SAKTI ALKALI WORKS

In fact, these deposits were once utilised during the currency of the war when imports of foreign soda ash were no longer feasible. The Shree Sakti Alkali Works in Dhrangadhra State can produce soda ash to the extent far above the requirements of the whole glass industry in India, and the Tariff Board counted upon the restarting of this concern which, the Committee understand had to close down owing to financial difficulties.

The Tariff Board examined very carefully the relative importance of soda ash to the manufacture of glass and came to the conclusion that as the cost of soda ash varies between 10 to 25 per cent of the cost of production, "the fact that the glass industry is dependent upon the cost of soda ash does not invalidate the claim to protection.". The Government of India, instead of accepting this finding of the Tariff Board, put forth the plea that the cost of soda ash represents 70 to 75 per cent of the total cost of materials and therefore constitutes a disadvantage to the industry, which cannot be counter-balanced by other advantages.

WILL GOVT. ANSWER?

The Government did not further discuss other aspects of the industry and postponed further consideration of giving protection to the industry till the possibilities of a new source of supply of soda ash at Khewra mines are more fully explored. The Committee understand that this fresh source of supply refers to the proposal of the imperial Chemicals to start a factory for the manufacture of soda ash and for which a long term concession was given by the Punjab Government and the Government of India to the Imperial Chemicals in spite of the protests from the commercial community in India. The Committee further understands that the delay in publishing the Tariff Board's Report and in Government's not taking any decision thereon was due to the probable effects of granting protection on certain interests represented by the Imperial Chemicals; if that had not been so, it would have been open for the Government of India to accept the recommendations of the Tariff Board to grant adequate protection to glass industry thereby encouraging manufacture of soda ash within the country itself by making it possible for the Shree Sakti Alkali Works to start manufacturing it. The attitude of the Government of India in this respect testifies to the lack of imagination to industrialise India when an opportunity offered itself to them as in the case of glass industry.

DUMPING MUST BE STOPPED

The Committee desire to bring another aspect of the enquiry to the notice of the Government for taking suitable action under the Indian Industries Safeguarding Act. It has been proved beyond doubt to the satisfaction of the Tariff Board that imported glassware dumped into the country both from Belgium and Japan and suitable effective action should, therefore, be taken by way of an anti-dumping duty to protect the very existence of glass industry in India. The Committee trust that the Government of India will not allow the industry to suffer irretrievably particularly when it is supplying the needs of the country to the extent of more than 50 per cent and that they will reconsider their decision on the Tariff Board's recommendations at an early date.

ANOTHER FAST UNTO DEATH!

Pt. Sharma Out To Stop Animal Sacrifice At Kalighat Temple

BEGUSARAI, July 20.

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma of Jaipur whose mission of life is to stop animal sacrifice and who stopped cow-killing at Mangrol State (Kathiawar) by fasting for 23 days, has arrived here on his way to Calcutta where he intends to fast unto death if animal sacrifice at the famous Kali temple at Kalighat is not stopped.

He reaches Calcutta on August 14 next and will commence his fast unto death from September 5. In the meantime, he will deliver speaches on animal sacrifices and recite the Ramayana there.—United Press.

"HELP COTTAGE INDUSTRIES"

21 Days' Fast To Draw Attention Of Rich?

BANGALORE, July 20.

Sjt. Tagadur Ramchandra Rao, has commenced a 21 day of fast to effectively draw the attention of the rich classes to the urgent need for succour to the downtrodden and the poor by way of practical help for Cottage and Village Industries.—United Press.

TOWARDS TRADE UNION UNITY

T. U. C. Ex-President On Bombay Joint Meeting Agenda

MYSORE, July 20.

Mr. Hariharnath Sastry, ex-President of the Trade Union Congress, who is here interviewed by the Press stated that the joint meeting of the All India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions in India which will be held on August 4 at Bombay, will consider the proposal to appoint a permanent joint committee to chalk out a common programme of action for the Trade Union movement in India.

He further said that the possibility of amalgamation of both the organizations, the evolution of a suitable machinery to conduct elections to labour seats under the New Constitution, and the consideration of the alleged 'offensive' launched by the textile mill-owners against the labourers, will be considered at the joint meeting.—United Press.

SERIES OF FORGED TEN-RUPEE NOTES

MADRAS, July 20.

That another series of forged ten-rupee currency of the 1929 pattern has been in circulation in Madras city for some time past, has come to light. They were discovered by bank officials.

It will be recalled that recently some officials of the Madras branch of the Reserve Bank of India discovered three series of forged ten-rupee notes of the same pattern.—United Press.

Mr. Manmohan M. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, son of Mr. Jayakar, Collector, Kaira arrived by the mail boat on Thursday. Mr. Manmohan has passed the I.C.S. Examination.

SUBHAS SEEKS CONGRESS AUTHORITY

Lack Of Accredited Spokesman Impedes Effective Propaganda Abroad

KARLSBAD (By Air Mail)

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement regarding foreign propaganda on behalf of India:—

"My attention has been drawn to statements made by the Congress President, Sj. Rajendra Prasad, and by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai regarding Indian propaganda in America and other countries. For an efficent propaganda, two things are necessary (i) accredited representatives and (ii) necessary funds. It is superfluous to say that the larger the funds the more effective can be the propaganda. Nevertheless, much useful work can be done without large funds, if only we have the will to work. As a matter of fact, there are many Indians in Europe and America who have been doing useful propaganda—some in their individual capacity and others in the name of certain organisations started by them without any grant from the Indian National Congress. If some of them could be nominated by the Indian National Congress as its representatives abroad then even without any extra funds they could render greater service to their country.

NEED FOR AUTHORITY

The late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, of revered memory, always used to say that if he could have spoken in the name of the Congress, his work abroad would have been much more effective. And that is also the experience of lesser people like myself. If the only difficulty confronting the Congress is lack of funds, will the Congress at least authorise me (and other workers like myself) to work and speak in the name of the Congress? In that case, even without any financial grant from the Congress, we could render greater service to our country and give a better account of ourselves. I am putting a straight question to the Congress President and I beg of him to give me a straight answer.

NO DIFFERENCES HERE.

"In this connection I may say at once that our differences, if any, over internal question should not stand in the way of our joining hands in our external propaganda. Whatever views we may hold on internal questions, the moment we face the outside world, our cause is one and our programme of work is one. That programme of work may be described roughly as follows:—

(1) to counteract false propaganda about India,

(2) to acquaint the world with the real conditions political and economic, obtaining in India and with India's fight for Swaraj.

(3) to acquaint the world with the positive achievement of the Indian people in the domain of philosophy, art and science and culture in general.

"Regarding the legacy of the late Mr. V. J. Patel, all that I shall say at this state is that though the probate was granted nine months ago (or more), the money is still lying in the hands of the executors and much useful time is being wasted."—United Press.

MADRAS FLYING OFFICER'S RECORD

Colombo-To-Madras In Four Hours

MADRAS, July 20.

Colombo to Madras in four hours, was the record established by the Flying Officer E. V. N. Everett, Pilot Inspector of the Madras Flying Club.

The flight was made in Puss Moth aeroplane belonging to the Madras Flying Club, in which he flew to Colombo on Wednesday, carrying Henri Cochet, the French tennis professional as a passenger.

Mr. Everett left the Colombo race course at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday by aeroplane and reached Meenambakkam aerodrome at 2-30 p.m. that very day, covering a distance of 430 miles in one hop.

Mr. Everett is the first civil airman to fly from Colombo to Madras non-stop. The flight by itself was uneventful.—United Press.

ZAMINDARS ARRESTED

Alleged Illegal Possession Of Land Of Shop-keepers

LYALLPUR, July 19.

A report has been received of the arrest of 15 Muslim Zamindars of Chak No. 285 on the charge of illegal possession of the lands of shop-keepers of the village. The arrested persons include 2 lambardars (Headmen) of the village who, it is stated, have been suspended.

It is stated that following the passage of the Indebtedness Bill a propaganda was started in the villages that all debts due to money-lenders have been cancelled, and the zamindars can have possessions on the "Mustajair" lands of shop-keepers. This propaganda led to the above incident and culminated in the arrests of the zamindars.—United Press.

CARE OF THE 'QUAKE REFUGEES IN BOMBAY

Mayor's Committee's Appeal To Help The Few That Want A Job

The following statement has been issued by the Hon. Secretary of the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund:—

As enquiries are often made as to what arrangements have been made for giving relief to Quetta Refugees daily arriving in Bombay the following particulars are published for the information of the public and the donors.

CARE OF THE REFUGEES

In all 136 refugees from Quetta arrived in Bombay. Of these 103 were accommodated and fed in the Musafirkhanas. 12 refugees were allowed to stay in Bombay with their friends and their expenses are being paid from the Fund. 7 non-Muslim refugees for whom boarding and lodging arrangements could not be made were sent to the Congress House and are taken care of by the Bombay Quetta Relief Committee and 14 proceeded to their destinations straight from the station, and were given railway fare and pocket money from the Fund.

HOW THEY WERE SENT HOME

Out of 103 that were accommodated in the Musafirkhanas 3 refugees left without giving any intimation of their destination and 65 proceeded to different places. Out of the 65, 24 were provided with railway tickets by the Committee, 17 were given passes by the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railways and 24 were given railway warrants by the Commissioner of Police. One refugee, who reported that he was buried in the debris for about 10 days and was then extricated, came to Bombay and stayed in the J.J. Hospital for about 10 days. He was provided with a railway warrant by the Police Commissioner and was paid pocket money from the Fund.

FREE CINEMA SHOW

The refugees were provided with boarding and lodging, clothing, pocket money, and also medical attendance whereever necessary. Some of them wishing to see Cinema were admitted by the Managers of the Roxy, Swastik, and the West End Talkies free of charge.

THE FEW THAT SEEK FOR JOB

Of the 36 refugees now in the Musafirkhana 26 are adult males and 10 women and children. The adult male refugees are anxious to stay in Bombay if they can secure suitable jobs. These people want occupation such as motor-driving, tramcar-driving, polishing of furniture, painting, gate-keeping or as Chaprasis. Enquiries are being made with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., and other large employers whether they can employ these refugees.

COME TO THEIR RESCUE

If any employers of labour will kindly requisition the services of these men they will be rendering great help to these destitute persons and the women and children dependent upon them.

The expenses are met from the donations specially ear-marked for the local relief of Quetta refugees. A statement of receipts and expenditure will be published in due course.

MALEGAON QUETTA 'QUAKE FUND

Municipality Contributes Rs. 500

(From Our Correspondent)

MALEGAON, July 20.

At a special general meeting of the Malegaon Municipality held on Monday last it was unanimously resolved that a Quake Relief Fund Committee should be constituted to raise contributions from the City towards the Viceroy's "Quake Fund" and that the Municipality should contribute Rs. 500.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Imperial Council Approves Poultry And Oil Plans

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 20

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research approved yesterday of an application from the Government of Bengal for a grant of Rs. 5,000 in connection with the investigation into the new method of extraction of Flas fibre which is likely to be specially useful in villages and to obviate the need for expensive equipment for setting and scutching. It also approved of a scheme of investigation of problems of Sun Hemp cultivation in Bombay.

POULTRY RESEARCH

With regard to the establishment of a Central Poultry Research Station at Izatnagar in Bareilly, the Board decided that the function of the body be to carry out research on Poultry diseases, nutrition, and genetics, and to act as a bureau for the dissemination of results of Poultry research generally, and to carry investigation on the processing and disposal of poultry and egg products and to make arrangements for courses of training, if there be demand.

OIL RESEARCH

The Board next approved of proposals for research work in oil seeds in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab to spread over five years. The Central Provinces scheme, dealt with the breeding of linseed, sesamum, niger, and safflower, for black soil conditions. The Bengal scheme dealt with the testing of oil contents of numerous types of linseed from the Indogangetic Plain. The Punjab scheme dealt with certain brassical particularly rape and mustard.

FOOD RESEARCH

The Board approved of an application from the Agricultural Institute at Naini which is associated with the Allahabad University for grant for detailed study of Nutritive values of proteins of principal nitrogenous food crops grown and consumed by cattle in India.

The Board also approved of a scheme from the Government of Bihar and Crissa for experimental work on feeding of minerals to cattle.

After further sitting today, the Board concluded its sittings.

LOCAL BODIES' EMPLOYEES

N. M. Joshi Will Inaugurate C. P. Conference

(From A Correspondent)

KHAMGOAN, (By Mail)

The Conference of the employees of all Local Bodies in the C.P. and Berar, which on account of the outbreak of Meningitis in Khamgaon was postponed in March last, will be held here on August 18, under the presidentship of Mr. R.B. Kelkar of Balaghat, Ex-minister for Local Self-Government; C. P. Mr. N.M. Joshi, M.L.A. will inangurate the Conference.

The local Government has, in the mean time, appointed a Committee to investigate the problem of Local Self-Government and to make suggestions with a view to overhaul the C.P. Local Self-Government Acts. The Conference is therefore an opportune one. This is a critical time and calls for united deliberation and for concerted action on the part of all employees in the Local Bodies, whatever his or her position may be.

Arrangements for lodging and boarding of strangers to Khamgoan will be made by the Reception Committee.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.